The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,402—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription or one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
ASSYRIA	1495	200	Hay	16th Jan. 1879.
ARCOT	1782	200	F. M. Burke	30th Jan. 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed ports, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers of this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busseorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or any other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Winson, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvi both ways.

The S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th January 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Including Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		40	
Port Said	380	240		110	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	330		130	
Messina	560	340		140	
Naples	560	340		140	
Leghorn	560	340		140	
Genoa	560	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named the

All Steamers of the Company have large First and Second Class accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of the Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books, rates of freight, &c., apply to

GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA January as above on the 29th For freight or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged, Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer's. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,

A circular glass fronted MINIATURE BROUGHAM and HORSE, HARNESS complete, the property of a gentleman. Price moderate.

An English-built self driving CARRIAGE with a pair of Dark Brown ARAB GALLOWAYS and a set Brass-mounted HARNESS. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, every information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., can be obtained. Apply

JAFFER SULLIMAN Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan.
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	R. J. Baker	13th do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	20th do.
—	HYDASPES	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE or PEKIN	3763 / 3777	600 / 600	A. Parish / W. Woolcott	24th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perring	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	PEKIN or MIRZAPORE	3777 / 3763	600 / 600	W. Woolcott / A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.

Passengers are Booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Companys' Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2592	400	J. H. Torbock	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Without reserve at the rooms of the undersigned, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th Jan. at 3 p. m., on account of the concerned, a small invoice of bronze vases, table ornaments, cardstands, match boxes, flower stands, cigar lighters, gas portables, &c., which are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

31 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
10 cases T red chintz.
1 ,, imitation meerschaum pipes.
3 ,, glassware.

A few articles of furniture and sundries, the property of a gentleman consisting of writing-table, campcots complete, dressing table, wardrobe screen, arm chairs, easy chairs, round table, teapoy, chest of drawers, a few articles of glass and crockery ware, plated, spoons and forks, knives and sundries.

SALE OF TEAK BEAMS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th January, at 3-30 p. m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder by order of Meerzamull Sewbux, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Borah Dawoodbhoy Moosajee—

M S M—90 teak beams.
On another account—
G H / M P 140 first-class teak beams.
N N T 40 teak posts.
M M / S 82 ,,
G S 12 ,,
G H 80 intermediate class teak beams.
G S / E S 5 good first-class teak squares.
E G S about 20 tons, 6 by 1, 6 by 1½, 3 by 3, scantlings,
In small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of Piece Goods and Twist at the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a quantity of colored piece goods and twist consisting of printed muslins of cambrics, lappets, and other goods, indigo, imperial red orange and lemon, red and dark green twist, &c.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th January, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited—A quantity of mill-sawn scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms an invoice of hardware and fancy goods, just landed ex. Greenock, consisting of—

Baby's feeding bottles, wire gauze dish covers, 30 and 34 inches iron safes, drain flasks, egg boilers, cork-screws, parafin lamps, shirt studs and solitaires, japanned toilet sets, japaned cash boxes, shoe, cloth and horse brushes, musical balloons, electroplated cructstands, butter coolers, dessert and tea spoons, opera glasses, concertinas, steel and gilt watch chains, watch glasses, table knives and carvers, Bessemer steel table spoons, japanned tea trays and waiters, crying dolls, briar pipes, leather purses, Brittania metal 4 gill teapots, galvanized iron buckets, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware at the Reach, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of R. M. Campbell, Esq., the same comprises plain glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers for 5, vegetable and hotwater curry dishes, cruet and picklestands, ice pitcher, tea set, butter-pot, a set of best electroplated spoons and forks for 12 persons, table candlestick, cutlery, &c., &c., handsome blackwood, French-polished carved furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, round table, sideboard, Madras-pattern arm chairs, circular, pier, card, oblong, dressing and washing tables, easy long and drawingroom chairs, conversation sofas, a large mirror, Brussels carpet, flower vases, table ornaments, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th January, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, 12 light chandelier, large pier glasses, first-rate pictures, &c., the property of a native gentleman.

Also 1 large patent fire resisting safe by E. Cotteril.
5 iron fountains.
1 do. governor ball.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the stable situated on Mody Bay Reclamation, belonging to the estate of W. Nicol and Co. in liquidation. The stable is erected on a piece of ground containing 150 square yards, held under lease from the Port Trust for 10 years, from 1st August 1875, at a monthly rental of Rs. 27, besides taxes.

The sale will take place at the stable at WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, at 5 P M.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware by "Elkington," rich crockery and glassware, one English-built four-seated C. spring barouche by "Laurie and Marner," one English-built C. spring brougham, by "Robinson, Cook, and Haidway," a pair of very handsome fast trotting Bay Australian horses about 16-2, one powerful Bay Australian mare (if not previously disposed of by private sale), a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Hon'ble James Gibbs.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1879.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY. No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

An Invoice of Oil Floor, and Stair Carpets, Dishmats, &c., of various colours and patterns.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th day of January, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2 p. m., at their Rooms, in No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort—

An Invoice of Oil Floor, and Stair Carpets for using in carriages, verandahs, dining and drawing rooms, and bath room purposes, size 18 by 12, 15 by 12, 15 by 6, 12 by 6, and several rolls of stair carpets of sizes and colours, few sets of oil cloth, dish mats, &c.

The above are now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY. SALE OF MOLASSES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at the Masjid Bunder, Marcha Gullee, at 4 p.m., by order of the firm of Goverdhundass Bhoydass, and on account and at the risk of the firm of Jumnadass Dhurumsey—

37 cakes of molasses.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY. SALE OF RAILS, POINTS, SLEEPERS, &c. &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. Meherjee Johnston and Company will sell by public auction at the Kutchra Siding near Coorla Station on Wednesday the 15th instant at 4-30 p. m., a small quantity of iron rails of sizes, Railway points, chairs, spikes, sleepers, and wooden keys.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1879.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

PROFESSOR HENNICKE AND THE FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS IN THEIR MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

And by special request the Company will perform at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8TH, AND SATURDAY, THE 11TH.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved seats, Rs. 3-0 ; Dress Circle, side seats, Rs. 2-0 ; Stalls, Re. 1-0 ; Pit, 8 Annas.

Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION FROM 5 TILL 11 P.M. AT THE ESPLANADE THEATRE,

FATIMA,

THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.—We have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HAMBURG, and are prepared to accept current risks upon advantageous rates.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1879.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE will take place at the Boys' School, Byculla, on FRIDAY next, January 10th, 1879, at 5 p. m.

Tickets free to subscribers and near relations of the children, and on payment of eight annas to all other persons, may be obtained at Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

HEAD'S REPRINTS of the LONDON TIMES and other early English newspapers and historical documents .... Re. 1 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS of GRAPHIC and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, each .... Re. 1 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE

PUNCH'S POCKET BOOK for 1879. Rs. 2 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WHITTAKER'S ALMANAC 1879...Rs. 0 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

THE enormous sale of HENKE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows :—

CASH Rs. 18-0. CREDIT Rs. 18-8 PER DOZEN.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

"UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE."

THIS old established London newspaper passed under new management on 1st January, 1879, and will in future be published on FRIDAYS, in time for the Brindisi Mail to India. It will be conducted as a first class military and naval journal, and superintended by officers of literary ability and long service. It will contain all the best and latest military and naval intelligence as well as articles of general interest. The contributors will be distinguished and well known authors.

Subscription,—28 shillings per annum, received at the office, 7, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W. C.

WM. WATSON & CO., ARMY, CIVIL, AND GENERAL AGENTS, AND BANKERS, 28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, which can be drawn upon by Cheques (Books of which can be obtained free of charge), or availed of, for requirements of every description. 3 per cent. per annum Interest allowed on the monthly minimum balance, whatever it may be, and no commission charged.

INTEREST payable either in INDIA or in ENGLAND at the rate of 2s. PER RUPEE, allowed on DEPOSITS made for

3 months' certain .... at 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ... at 4 ,,
12 ,, ,, ... at 5 ,,
18 ,, ,, ... at 6 ,,

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved Securities.

HOME and other REMITTANCES effected at favourable rates of Exchange ; these are made by TELEGRAPHIC advice when necessary.

BILLS, DRAFTS, BANK NOTES, CHEQUES, &c., cashed, or sent for collection, at current rates of Exchange.

EAST INDIA and other ALLOWANCES drawn free of commission in London and India.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO., ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY, 28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1879, At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.) BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY

D. S. KEMP & Co., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ARROWROOT,

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT CULTIVATED IN INDIA,

Being true Bermuda Arrowroot, equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROWROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

IN tendering best thanks to his Constituents and the Public in general for their kind patronage, Mr. NEUBERG begs to announce with the opening of

THE NEW YEAR,

that he has established his own personal

INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY,

from whence for the future, he will supply

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

of finest possible qualities, at rates suitable to every purse, hoping thereby to secure the patronage, and full approval of *all* who smoke.

NOTE.—5 per cent. discount allowed for cash with orders and *prompt payment* on all purchases, aggregating Rs. 10 and upwards.

TRADERS SUPPLIED AT SPECIAL RATES ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

Hamilton's — Watches. (repeated down both margins)

HAMILTON AND CO.'S SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

THE RAILWAY WATCH, as supplied to the Indian Railway Companies.

This Watch, although in a German Silver case, has an English Lever Movement of the finest quality and strongest possible construction. Hamilton & Co. confidently recommend it to the notice of those of their customers who require a Watch not easily disarranged by rough usage.

Price—In German Silver case	Rs.	95 cash.
In Sterling Silver case	,,	135 ,,
In Silver case, Keyless	,,	180 ,,

THE PATENT LEVER SILVER WATCH is a good Watch for ordinary wear. It possesses all the essential features of a reliable Timekeeper and is calculated to give every satisfaction. Fine Solid Silver case, thick flat Crystal Glass, strong and well jewelled Lever Movement, and Seconds dial.

Price, for cash only	Rs.	40
Same Watch, in a Silver Hunting case	,,	45

THE LADIES SILVER HUNTING WATCH		Rs.	36
Do. Gold	Do.	Do. ,,	112
Do. Do. Keyless ½ Do.	Do.	,,	135
Do. Do. Keyless open face	Do.	,,	135

THE ALUMINIUM OR SILVER KEYLESS CRYSTAL WATCH. Works are visible, jewelled, and with Crystal back.

Being Keyless it does not require to be opened, and thus dust and damp are kept out of the works. Guaranteed a good and useful Watch.

Rs. 40 cash, or in Silver Case, Rs. 45.

HAMILTON AND CO., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS

In ordinary

TO H. E. THE VICEROY & THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

And by Special Appointment to

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

6th January, 1879. Bombay, Rampart Row

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

HAVE just received the following from the best London Manufacturers :—

		RS. A		RS A
LADIES	Fitted Dressing Hand Bags with Silver and plated fittings from	45 0	to	60 0
LADIES	Russia and Leather Belts with Bags attacked	6 8	to	10 8
LADIES	Leather and Velvet Belts	2 0	to	10 0
LADIES	A Select Assortment of Paris Fans	6 0	to	12 0
GENTS	Fitted Hide Gladstone Dressing Bags with Silver and plated fittings	70 0	to	120 0
GENTS	Dressing Cases of the best quality	10 8	to	25 0
GENTS	Writing Cases Russia Leather	12 8	to	28 0
	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	40 0	to	65 0
	Japanned Overland Trunks with Tray	17 0	to	35 0
	Basil Leather Railway Portmanteaus	12 8	to	22 0
	Hyde Leather Hand Bags	30 0	to	40 0

Courier Bags and Rug Straps, Sovereign Boxes, and every articles for travelling kept in stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,

HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUT-FITTERS,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-6 ; Credit, Rs. 2-12. With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 2-10 ; Credit Rs. 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT, AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of	100	1 12
Do. do. do.	250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of	100	2 0
Do. do. box of	250	4 8
Treacher's own muster, do.	100	2 4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use......Cash. Rs. 3 0 Credit. Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a good FOREMAN TAILOR for a Hill Station in the Punjaub. Apply to P. and Co., care of KING, KING & Co. Bombay, 4th January 1879.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS in the FORT and in BYCULLA RE-OPEN TO-DAY.

D. MACPHERSON, Secretary.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE with an *English Family*, near Railway and Swimming Bath. Every comfort secured. Good Stabling. Apply X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

BY THE SEASIDE.—MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, Breach Candy. An excellent table is now provided daily under the supervision of an experienced Manager. A SEA WATER BATH can be had at any hour in the Hotel.

FOR SALE, B. A. G. "SILLEDAR," age about 8 yrs., height 14½, at Mr. Stephens' Stables, Girgaon. Address to C. D. A., Camp Post Office, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 400.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 20 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

FOR SALE, TONGA and HARNESS ; Tonga never been used ; Harness English hand-made. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BOMBAY STEAM LAUNDRY is REMOVED to more EXTENSIVE PREMISES.

Please address all orders to the above Establishment to Mornington Villa, Chinchpokli, Parel Road.

BILLIARDS.—A Match 1,000 up will be played at Temple Bar this evening at 9 P. M., one of the Amateurs conceding 500 points to his opponent. A Sharp contest is expected.

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN THIS DAY.—Real Turtle Soup and Steaks.

GREEN AND JARVIS.

THIS EVENING Punch à la Romaine, and GRAND DINNER, Rs. 2. MUSIC, ILLUMINATION, TEMPLE BAR.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, THREE ORNAMENTS and CANDLES, FANCY BOXES, Crackers, and Bon Bons. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS Hotel is situated in the centre of all the places of business and near the Railway Stations and Apollo pier.

Terms moderate.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

BYCULLA HOTEL, BOMBAY. AND CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

KELLY & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to inform intending Visitors to India, and Officers and Gentlemen of the Army and Civil Service, that they have arranged to open the above very old established Hotels on the

1ST JANUARY, 1879.

The business will be under their direct and active superintendence, and as an English Lady is at the head of the Establishment, Families will be made exceedingly comfortable.

In connection with the above, KELLY & Co. undertake to procure Passages, clear Baggage at the Custom House, and meet Passengers by Rail or Steamer.

Commissions executed free of charge. Carriages and Horses on the premises. Baths and Punkahs in each room.

TERMS, including Ice, &c., Rs. 5 per day.

Billiard Tables and Reading Rooms in the Hotel.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO., FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ADOPTION.

TO a RESPECTABLE COUPLE wishing to ADOPT a MALE EUROPEAN CHILD one year of age the opportunity is offered. If required a moderate bonus will be paid for final adoption. Apply by letter only C. K., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

MAURITIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAURITIUS.

THE undersigned have from this date been APPOINTED AGENTS at this Port for the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1879.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, JEWELLER, AND WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER SELLER AND REPAIRER, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE GHARIALLY has REMOVED his old shop to a place opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, No. 2, Meadow Street.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MAJOR H. C. FAGAN, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ALL PERSONS being INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the above are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be considered.

CHARLES A. DODD, Major, B.S.C.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Allahabad, 27th December 1878.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 2 p.m., for the following purposes :—

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1878.

To elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED this date to 7th proximo.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

LIMITATION OF TIME WITHIN WHICH CLAIMS SHOULD BE PREFERRED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CLAIMS for LOSS or DAMAGE for which the Company are accountable must be preferred within one calendar month after delivery or partial delivery, in case of damage or partial loss, or after receipt of advice in case of total loss.

Claims which are not so made will not be entertained.

Any COMPLAINTS as to ERRORS or OVERCHARGES in FREIGHT, &c., must be made within forty-eight hours after delivery to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the first of January 1879.

NOTICE.

Re SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY, Knight, C.S.I., deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Act of 1866," Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS, being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the late SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY, Knight C.S.I., who died at Bombay on the 19th July 1878 and Probate of whose LAST WILL and TESTAMENT was granted on the 4th day of September 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, two of the Executors therein named, are required on or before the 29th day of January 1879 to send to the undersigned at their office No. 27, Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that after the expiration of such time, the Estate will be distributed amongst those entitled thereto, regard being had only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to or having property belonging to the deceased in their hands, are required forthwith to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 20th day of December 1878.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Executors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 603 OF 1877.

RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff,

vs.

DADABHOY DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Mazagon in Bombay, aforesaid Executor of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of KHURSEDBAI, Widow of the late DOSSABHOY EDULJEE BAXTERNA, deceased .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Ninth day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the Estate of KHURSEDBAI, widow of the late DOSSABHOY EDULJEE BAXTERNA, deceased, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the testatrix in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Sixth day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of December 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 660 OF 1877.

BAI LUCKMIBAI, daughter of the late DAVIDASS NURROTUMDASS, and an Infant of the age of fifteen years, by her Guardian and next friend CURSONDASS SOONDERJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff,

vs.

SHA MOOLCHUND KHOOSHALL and LALLCHUND JUGJEEWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executors of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late BAI MANECKBAI, deceased, residing at Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, JUMNADASS DAVIDASS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Second day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the estate of MANECKBAI, Widow of the late DAVIDASS NURROTUMDASS, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Testatrix in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Twenty-eighth day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court house within one Calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 18th day of Dec 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

Theodolites.	Plotting Scales.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.
Spirit Levels.	Do. Chains.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.
Half Sets.	French Curves.
Spare Instruments.	Drawing Boards.
Field Books.	Stencil Plates.
Level Books.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Note Books.	Cartoon Papers.
Mapping Pens.	Tracing Cloth.
Indian Ink.	Tracing Paper.
Sundries.	Sectional Paper.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Drawing Papers.
Moist do. in pans.	Oil Sketching Paper.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Prepared Canvas.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Do. Millboards.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist ditto	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Palette Knives.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Dippers, &c.
Camel Hair Pencils.	Bristol Boards.
Siberian do.	Mounting Boards.
Sable do.	Drawing Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Crayons.
Sable ditto.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Gold Leaf.

Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 4TH JAN. 1879.

THE year 1879 opens upon us with somewhat more cheering prospects than its immediate predecessor, but matters in Bombay itself are, nevertheless, in far from a satisfactory condition. It is true that there is every probability of abundant supplies of produce hereafter, and with low Exchange and cheap Freights, the foundations of a good Export trade are already laid; but up to the present time both Cotton and Seed have been very late in coming to Market, and until produce comes in more freely the trade of the place must continue on its present limited scale. There is still next to nothing doing in Imports, and failures amongst Native merchants are having a disastrous effect on our local Spinning and Weaving Companies, many of which will, it is feared, be stopped working altogether, for a time at all events. Money is tighter in the bazaar, but Sterling Exchange continues to decline. In absence of other favourable investments, Government Paper has been in more demand. There is at last some improvement in our Freight Market, the rate for ready shipment by steamer to Liverpool having advanced to £1-2-6 per ton, and for late January shipment to £1-5 per ton, but as yet there is still no enquiry for sailing tonnage.

The past year, with perhaps the exception of that immediately following the share mania during the time of the American War, has been the most disastrous to Bombay on record. It commenced with a Famine, and the evil effects of a threatened war between England and Russia; and has closed with a panic, and a Frontier War, of which India will have to bear the chief burden. That the recent heavy failures will eventually be beneficial to the trade of Bombay we have not the slightest doubt, as it is probable that it will be carried on, on a safer basis than has been the case of late years. In the meantime, however, commercial credit has received a shock, from which it will take some little time to recover.

No remedy has yet been found for the violent fluctuations in the value of the Rupee. On the contrary, throughout the past year, the fluctuations have been as great, if not greater than previously, and at the close Bar Silver is about 4½d. per oz. and Exchange 2d. per Rupee below the quotations at the beginning of last January. The persistency of Government in offering much larger quantities of Council Drafts than were required week after week, at a time of the year when trade both in this Presidency and in Bengal was at a standstill, brought about the inevitable result of a rapid depreciation in the value of Silver, and a weekly decline in the rates, at which the allotments of Council Drafts were effected. It seems probable that the bottom has at length been reached, as with dearer Money and increasing trade in Calcutta, rates for Sterling should shortly harden, especially as we may look for a large Export business being done from Bombay in the course of the next few weeks.

The commercial telegrams received from Home since the holidays have been decidedly more reassuring. Cotton in Liverpool is firm at hardening rates, and the Manchester Market also shows signs of improvement.

At the biddings for Council Drafts on India in London on Wednesday the full amount £400,000 was allotted to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 6·64d., tenders at 1-6⅝ per Rupee receiving 76 per cent. This allotment shows a further falling off in the present demand for remittance to this side, being ⅛ below that of last week, but this no doubt was in great measure owing to the interruption to business generally from the holidays. Bar Silver is quoted at 49⅝d. per oz., but the quotation is quite nominal.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 28th instant shows some increase in the public demand for Money, the amount of Loans having increased 4 lakhs, and discounts 8 lakhs. The Deposits show a falling off of 24 lakhs, and the Cash Balance is consequently reduced by 36 lakhs. The rates of discount of the Bank of Bengal were on the 2nd instant raised 1 per cent., and on the same day at the Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay a similar advance was made. This was expected as in addition to the increased demand for Money in the bazaar, the Bank of Bengal's action necessitated a corresponding advance here. The Bank of Bombay's rates are now as follows:—viz., 5 per cent. on fixed Loans and 6 per cent. on demand Loans in Government Securities and 7 per cent. on Mercantile Bills.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks opened after the holidays on Thursday at a partial decline of ⅛ from last mails closing quotations, but with a somewhat firmer feeling apparent, this has been partially recovered in Bank Bills, although Private Paper remains unchanged. We quote for ready Bills on London:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 6¾d.; 6 months' sight, 1s. 7 7-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7 5-16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 7 9-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 7⅝d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 7¾d. On Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 205 and 6 months' sight Rs. 207 per Rupee. For all this month's delivery 1-16 higher may be quoted, and for February and March a further advance of 1-16 and ⅛ respectively. Further forward there seems little disposition to operate on the part of buyers, but the inclination on the part of sellers is generally to avail themselves of the present low rates. The requirements of our export season will probably be the largest towards the end of March, and as we approach that time therefore we might look for an advance in the rates of Exchange, if it were not that at the commencement of the new financial year in April, an increase in the weekly amount of Council Drafts to be offered may be looked for.

On Calcutta there has been more doing since the markets re-opened. We quote demand drafts 3-16 per cent. premium and 60 days' sight drafts ⅝ per cent. discount.

On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 7⅞d. per dollar and from Shanghai 4s. 7⅞d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, owing mainly to the lack of other favourable investments during the present unsettled times, have been in more enquiry, and the rate for Four percents and Old Four-and-a-half percents has advanced to Rs. 94⅝ to Rs. 94¾ and the New Four-and-a-half per cent. loan to Rs. 99⅞.

SHARES.—This Market has been in a state of panic during the past ten days, arising from a tightening Money Market, the rottenness of the management of several of the Spinning and Weaving Companies, and the suspension of a Native Firm, the partners in which previously enjoyed almost unlimited credit in the Bazaar. The shares most affected have been of those companies of which Nursey Kessowjee & Co. have been the managers, but Spinning and Weaving Companies have all undergone a considerable drop. Albert Mills have declined Rs. 200, Alexandra Rs. 50, Alliance Rs. 100, Anglo-Indian Rs. 10, Bhownuggur Rs. 100, Bombay United Rs. 50, Bombay Hemp and Jute Rs. 15, Broach Mills Rs. 5, Colabas Rs. 240, Coorlas Rs. 100, Central India Rs. 100, Dhurumseys Rs. 60, Fleming Rs. 240, Great Eastern Rs. 94, Hyderabad Rs. 125, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 75, Khandeish Rs. 85, Khatow Muccanjee Rs. 85, Madras United Rs. 110, Morarjee Rs. 75, Mazagon Rs. 50, Nicol Rs. 50, Nursey Rs. 135, Oriental Rs. 75, Prince of Wales Rs. 250, Sassoon Rs. 50, Soonderdass Rs. 125, Sholapore Rs. 75, Victoria Rs. 50. In Press Companies Mofussils have declined Rs. 40, and Berars Rs. 30 per share. In Land Companies there is little alteration to report. Bank shares have kept remarkably steady considering the adverse influences at work; at the close Bank of Bombay's are in good demand at our quotations.

There is very little fresh to report in Piece Goods. In the early part of the week there was nothing done from first hands owing to holidays. And the transactions have since been very small amounting altogether to only about 300 packages. From the Bazaar also the offtake has only been about 900 packages of all descriptions. Prices have not improved, but as recent telegrams have reported more doing in Manchester we may, if the better feeling there continues, see a corresponding improvement here. The last month's shipments of Grey Cottons via Canal for this port were 23½ millions, and for Calcutta 41 millions of yards, which are far in excess of present requirements.

The sales of Grey Goods during the week have been chiefly of 40 inch Shirtings. In Dyed and Bleached Goods there has been nothing doing, and Turkey Reds continue as before quite a drug in the Market. Of Local Made Goods no sales have been reported.

TWIST.—Transactions continue on the smallest possible scale, and we have no change in values to report. Shipments, via Canal to this port for last month, were 450,000 lbs. and to Calcutta 550,000 lbs.

METALS.—*Copper*.—A sale of 500 cwt. of Braziers has been reported during the week at Rs. 46½, but beyond this no transactions have come to our notice. *Yellow Metal* is also very quiet. In *Iron* a somewhat steadier feeling prevails, but so long as the present distrust continues we can hardly look for any improvement in the demand for imports of any description.

COALS.—No sales have been made during the week. The Market is steady, but the brisker feeling which was apparent before the close of the year has to a great extent died away.

COTTON.—Owing to a material falling off this week in the receipts at the American ports, the Liverpool advices have been decidedly firmer in tone since the holidays, and Mid-Orleans has advanced ⅛ and Fair Dhollera 1-16 per lb. during the week. This, coupled with very moderate ready supplies, has imparted a decidedly stronger tone to our Market, and sales have been reported for future delivery at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, while small ready lots of New Crop have changed hands at extreme rates owing to the scarcity of supplies. New Oomrawuttee is still only arriving in very small quantities both in Bombay and at the up-Country Markets. Of Hingunghaut only sample lots have yet come to hand, of which the quality is poor. Of Broach there should be moderate arrivals by the end of the month.

The *Clearances for Sea* since the 1st instant amount to 5,517 bales, and the Receipts from up-country for the week, were 4,334 bales against 19,902 bales for the corresponding week last year. Since 1st September last the Receipts have been 77,259 bales against 118,339 bales last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton, with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

New Hingunghaut Good ready	Rs. 216 = 5⅛d.
Akote	„ 192 = 4 11-16d.
Oomrawuttee	„ 191 = 4 11-16d.
Oomrawuttee Good (Feb. delivery)	„ 187 = 4⅝d.
Do. F. G. F. „	„ 183 = 4 9-16d.
Do. G. F. „	„ 180 = 4½d.
Dhollera Good (April „	„ 184 = 4 9-16d.
Broach Ginned Good (Feb. delivery)	„ 195 = 4¾d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—There has been only a limited enquiry during the week until the close, when purchases have been on a freer scale at Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. for ready. In new Crop for April delivery no transactions have taken place for some time past, and the quotation is nominal at Rs. 6 per cwt.

RAPESEED is quite nominal at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

GINGELLY is in fair demand at Rs. 38 to Rs. 40 per candy according to quality.

WHEAT.—There is still nothing doing for Export, and rates are nominal at Rs. 39 for White, Rs. 38 for Mixed, and Rs. 36 per candy for Red.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	672½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	400
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	40
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,025
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,450
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	850
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	90
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	5
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	110
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	800
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	515
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	399
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	45
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	850
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	825
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	725
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	815
K. Muccunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	640
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	500
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	20
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	225
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,050
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	150
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	750
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	50
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	50
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	40
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	615
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	500
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	800
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	525
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	850
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	550

* For Share for the half-year

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th December compared with that for 23rd December:—

LIABILITIES.	21st Dec. Rs.	A.	P.	30th Dec. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,27,550	0	0	20,27,550	0	0
Treasury Balance	1,88,50,896	9	2	1,82,51,367	13	11
Other Deposits	2,91,40,496	9	0	2,95,73,004	10	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,09,370	7	9	8,12,485	11	9
Sundries	10,03,670	9	8	10,31,823	12	11
Rs.	7,21,31,984	3	7	7,16,96,232	0	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,01,33,286	15	8	99,15,881	12	8
Loans on Govt. Securities	51,82,660	14	0	55,95,860	14	0
Credits on ditto	87,26,370	1	1	85,49,719	13	5
Bills Discounted	1,82,16,247	4	0	1,92,83,713	10	7
Balances with other Banks	4,52,869	7	7	5,05,916	14	6
Bullion	....			....		
Dead Stock	9,71,914	14	8	9,72,371	9	2
Stamps	7,815	7	3	7,634	5	2
Sundries	1,61,323	8	0	1,61,361	14	6
Cash at Head Office	83,76,878	14	0	83,41,125	2	1
Do. at Branches	1,99,02,616	13	4	1,83,62,646	0	8
	7,21,31,984	3	7	7,16,96,232	0	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP WANLOCK, 744 tons, Captain J. Tilly, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE SPINWAY, 437 tons, Captain G. Geddie, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE S. S. POTOMAC, 1,198 tons, Captain Whiting, sailed on Saturday last for Malabar coast, in ballast.

THE SHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, 1,858 tons, Captain J. E. Kenney, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BENGAL, 1,388 tons Captain Rowley, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE SHIP NARCISSUS, 1,270 tons, Captain A. McIntosh, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Cardiff 24th Sept., with a cargo of 1,800 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MAHRATTA, 549 tons, Captain W. Wilkinson, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and four second class and 64 deck passengers.

THE SHIP LADY MELVILL, 967 tons, Captain Hansen, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst., from Moulmein 29th Nov., with a cargo of timber, and Master Jackson as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE SHIP BLAIRGOWRIE, 1,550 tons, Captain S. Dark, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from London 13th Aug., brought the following cargo:—664 bundles and 67,683 bars iron, 560 cases brandy, 15 cases chimney, 475 casks beer, 950 casks cement, 221 packages earthenware, 340 cases matches, 168 kegs nails, 150 cases glass, 83 packages color and paint, 250 casks coal tar, 85 casks pitch, 184 packages papers, 45 cases soap, 1,000 cases tinned plates, 281 blocks asphalt, 139 cases bottles, 820 packages gunpowder, 1,144 packages merchandise, 1,000 barrels alum, 150 kegs red lead, 195 cases window glass, 68 kegs shots, 18 packages piece-goods, 50 cases slate pencil, 227 packages glassware, 32 casks earthenware, 7 casks chalk, 125 tins oil, 521 cases oilmanstores, 7 cases umbrellas, 280 cases candles, 119 packages provisions, 65 cases pencil, 49 cases lead, and 230 packages coal pitch and tar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Joseph Soares and Co.

ARRIVALS

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Lady Melville	Hansen	Moulmein, Nov 29.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Jan 1.
	Salado	Milne	Mauritius, Oct 22.
4	Bengal (s)	Rowley	Calcutta, Dec 20.
	Narcissus	McIntosh	Cardiff, Sept 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Serica	Mathews	Akyab.
	Futty Sultan	Nacoda	Alleppy.
	Potomac (s)	Whiting	Madras Coast.
	Africa (s)	Henderson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Wanlock, Tilly, to London.
Barque Spinaway, Geddie, to Chittagong.
Ship Northern Light, Kenney, to Elephant Point.
Steamer Mahratta, Wilkinson, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
31	Crusader (s)	Kowin	Colombo, Dec 20.
	Moray (s)	Butcher	Hong-Kong, Dec 17.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Mactavish	Hong-Kong, Dec 17.
Jan. 1	Cyrene (s)	Smith	Moulmein, Dec 28.
	Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo.
	Meinam (s)	Lequerr	Galle, Dec 26.
	Ben Macdhui	Martin	London, Sept 17.
	Jeinville	Seigneurin	Pondicherry, Dec 8.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31.—Steamers Commilla, Goa and Mecca.
Jan. 1—Steamers City of Venice, Discoverer, Estepona and a Steamer (numbers undistinguished.)

PASSENGERS.

Per Moray—Mrs Butcher, Mr Scott, Mr Bromley and Mr Fisher.
Per Arratoon Apcar—Mr Bignold and son, Mrs Fleury and Miss Fleury, Mr and Mrs Morse and family, Mr Banister, Messrs Rait and Piffard.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
1 Asia (s) .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
1 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.
Allumghier .... Calcutta.
Zambesi (s) .... Calcutta.
2 Asia (s) .... Negapatam.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s. Asia, from Rangoon, and Northern Ports, to-day:—From Rangoon—Mr Palmer, Captain Pierson, Miss D'Roque and two Masters D'Roque. From Coconada—Dr Colin Smith.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Zambasi, from Madras, yesterday evening:—To Calcutta—Major Rowlandson, Mrs Rowlandson, Capt King, Major Laughton, Lieut Wilkinson, Mr. Roskilly, Dr Murdock Mr Gregory and Mr Wyatt.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Benledi s—88 packages iron rose nails and 1 case hardware Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.
Galatea s—3 packages earthenware, Gangjee Poonja.
Rydal Hall s—3 casks earthenware, Soomar Bhima.
European s—5 cases hardware, Dhunjee Jairaz.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—3,553 bars iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Cian Alpine s—150 boxes tinned plates, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Japanese s—1 case hardware, Dhunjee Jairaz.
Kashgar s—25 cases clocks, A Nowrojee and Co.
Strathleven s—2 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—30 cases champagne, Meiffre Neivu and Co; 7 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—50 cases vermouth, D D Shah.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurser s—54 cases claret and 50 cases brandy, G Reiffercheid and Co; 125 cases claret and 50 cases cognac, L Singer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—23 bales wool, Dassabhoy Pestonjee; 40 bales catton, Heeralall Gunshamdass; 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
European (s),—75 cwts coir yarn, Ludha Madhowjee; 34 bales wool, Premjee Damodur; 40 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdarmull; 190 bales catton, Kevaldass Tricomdass.
Kashgar (s)—107½ cwts. myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar (s)—708 bags myrabollams, Abramovitz and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6 bundles silk, Moosabhoy Allybhoy; 9 bales skins and 10 bales hides, P, Nusserwanjee and Co; 15 cwts ginger, Jaynaran Sitaram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Helmstedt (s)—150 casks coconut oil, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s)—250 bales catton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s)—40 bales cotton, Jankeedass Sewdayall.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior (s)—67 bales twist, Indian S. and M. Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Gwalior (s)—25 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 40 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, Indurjee Mooljee; 25 bales twist, S. N. Tulatee; 140 bales twist, Anglo Indian S, Ms Co; 6 bundles E. teeth, Corimbhoy Ebram; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 72 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior (s)—32 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Ewen, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, to rejoin, from ——

JANUARY 3.

Coles, Major, 9th Bombay N I, from leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

New march, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Mandla.

JANUARY 5.

Stewart, Surg Genl, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, January 1.)

Mr. Vowell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Hat, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr H Mosley, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the district of Durbhanga.

Mr Campbell, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Hazareebagh.

Mr Colledge, Officiating Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Chittagong.

The following promotions of Police Officers are sanctioned:—

Colonel Gordon, officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Stack, District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is promoted to the First Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Platts, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, is promoted to the Second Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Coombs, District Superintendent of Police, Gurjat Mehals, is promoted to the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Ridsdale, District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is promoted to the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr Wilcox, District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr French, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, is promoted to the Fifth Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Dr Green, Medical Officer of Serampore, is appointed to act as Medical Officer of Furreedpore.

Surgeon E Bovill is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Durbhanga.

COURT MARTIAL.

MAJOR BIRD CASHIERED.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 30.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bangalore, on the 9th Nov., Major Henry Wilberforce Bird, Cadre of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

With having at Trichinopoly during the years 1876-77, when Captain Bird of the Madras Light Cavalry, behaved in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in his capacity of Honorary Secretary to the Trichinopoly Club, in the following instances:—

1st, In having between the 1st January 1876 and the 18th April 1877, with intent to defraud, wilfully concealed the fact that he owed the said Club the sum of Rs 2,171-13-4 on account of his own bills from Dec 1874 to Dec 1875, inclusive, by omitting to show in the Club accounts that this debt was due, and by making over charge of the office of Honorary Secretary of the above Club without bringing the said debt to the notice of the Club Committee.

2nd, In having between the 1st March and 18th April 1877, with intent to defraud, made an entry in the Trichinopoly Club cash book, falsely representing that he had paid his Club bills in full up to 1st March 1877, he well knowing that such entry was false, and that he at that time owed the Trichinopoly Club, Rs 4,047-2-11.

3rd. In having in or about the month of July 1876, with intent to defraud, made an entry in the Trichnopoly Club cash book, falsely representing that Rs 500 had been paid in the month of July 1876 to Messrs. Oakes & Co., Madras, in part payment of their bill, he will knowing such entry to be false, and that no such payment was made on account of the Club bill with Messrs. Oakes & Co.

FINDING—The Court find that the prisoner is—Guilty of the charge in its first instance, Guilty of the charge in its second instance, with the exception of the sum owed, which the Court find to have been Rs. 2,171-13-4, and not Rs. 4,047-2-11, Guilty of the charge in its third instance.

SENTENCE—The Court sentence the prisoner to be cashiered.

G. HEARN, Colonel, President.

BANGALORE, 18th November 1878.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

The name of Major Bird will be struck off the Cadre of the 6th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry from the date on which this order may be communicated to him.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 6.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For hearing and disposal.

Act X of 1866—Shapurjee and T—In the matter of the Neriad Spinning and W Co, Ld—Curreemchund Premchund and others, Petitioners vs Manor Hurkha, a creditor and shareholder—Ardeshir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

383-78—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai vs Babajee Kalojee—In person—Part heard.
52-78—Tyabjee and S—Ebrambhoy Ramjee vs Mahimsagur Vinayasagur—Macfarlane and G.
479-78—Tyabjee and S—Hurjiwandass Bhawanbhoy and another vs The Albert Mills Co, Ld and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
380-78—Tyabjee and S—Goolam Alli Suchoo and another vs Syed Mahomed bin Ahmed.
592-74—Fletcher, S and F—(for pauper)—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed vs Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Lynch and T.
563-77—Lynch and T—Canjee Purbut and others vs Poonja Vassaya—In person.
134-78—Khunderao M—Luxumibai vs Ramchund Wassudew and another In person.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

578-74—Fletcher, S and F—(For pauper)—Bhaimeya bin Alli Saheb Mallekar vs Banibai and another—Tyabjee and S.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

178-78—Tyabjee and S—Dwarka Naiqueen vs Juggonath Narayen—Rimington, H and C.
370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffur Wallad Whab vs Koolsam alias Jorabebee—Balkrishna and B.
409-78—Chalk and W—G F Dias vs M F Dias—In person.
393-78—Ardeshir and H—Goculdass Currumsey vs Foolvahoo.
766-77—Chalk and W—Wailjee Rowjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and L.
170-78—Shapurjee and T—Abdoola Moosanee vs Jeitha Purshotum and others—Fletcher S and F.
26-78—Fletcher, S and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Mazi vs Suggar bin Abdoola bin Yusoof Suggar and another.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice will take Chamber business, and then sit in Court for motions only.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ARDAGH—January 2nd, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Mr. A. Ardagh, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—December 29th, at Pondicherry, the wife of G. Barclay Bruce, Junr., of a son.
BROWNE—January 2nd, at 15 Kyd Street, the wife of W. A. Browne, of a daughter.
EMERY—January 1st, at Bowthwaite Grange, Poonamallee Road, Madras, the wife of Fred. W. Emery, of a son.
KIRBY—January 1st, at Brooklands, Coonoor, the wife of W. Lee Kirby, Esq., of a daughter.
McDERMOTT.—December 29th, at Rawalpindi, the wife of M T. McDermott, Post Master, of a daughter.
OSTOCHE—December 24th, at Collingera Factory, Jounpore, the wife of G. Ostoche, Indigo Planter, of a son.
TOWERS—December 24th, at Packeecherra, Hailakandi, Cachar, the wife of T. J. Towers, Manager, Kunchunpore Tea Company, Limited, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BATTIE-BERKELEY—December 29th, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, Chaplain, Robert Charles Battie, Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., to Louisa, third daughter of the late V. C. F. Berkeley.
ROBERTSON—SCOTT—December 30th, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Milne, James Macbeth Robertson, of Arcuttipore, Cachar, to Jessie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Scott, Esq., Overwills, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—December 25th, at Ootacamund, Mr. F. Fletcher, aged 61 years, and 9 months.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON,
COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th January 1879.

TUESDAY next being the first TUESDAY in the month, the Regimental Committee will meet at Head Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Members of the Committee will please take this as a notice.

The strength on parade on Saturday was as follows:—

F. O.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Privates.
5.	8.		14.	54.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. & Adjt.,
Bombay R. V. Corps.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The University Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THIS FUND has been established for the purpose of AFFORDING AID to SHAREHOLDERS, in terms of the following Resolution passed at a meeting convened by the Lord Provost of Glasgow on November 4:—

"That this meeting sympathises in the very disastrous effect "which the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank will entail "on the commercial community, especially on shareholders; "and as many of these are ladies and families who may "thereby be deprived of their means of subsistence, this "meeting resolves that a national fund shall be raised through-"out the country for the relief of shareholders, who, in conse-"quence of calls against stock held by them, or otherwise, may "be left in destitute circumstances or in need of pecuniary "assistance for their support."

The following appeal has been telegraphed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Fund, to Scottish residents of the Bombay Presidency:

"SCOTCHMEN!

"In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask your aid for "shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank's failure. "Five hundred thousand pounds required; half already sub-"scribed."

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 4th December 1878.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1879.

Now that public attention is centred on the operations of the column which, after prolonged, vexations, and inexplicable delays, is at last advancing upon Kandahar, it may be interesting, for purposes of comparison, and to show if the present Government of India is justly censured for having grossly mismanaged every single arrangement respecting this expedition, to give a brief sketch of the campaign of Sir John Keane's army, exactly forty years ago, from the date of its mobilization up to the capture of Kandahar. Lord Auckland's Proclamation, declaring it to be the intention of the British Government to restore Shah Soojah to the throne of his ancestors in Afghanistan, was published on the 1st of October, 1838; but orders had been previously issued, on the 13th of September, directing the formation of an army to be employed in effecting this restoration. Kurnal was appointed as the rendezvous for the Bengal regiments selected to compose this army, and from Kurnal the troops marched to Ferozepore, where the whole force was assembled on the 29th of November. Shah Soojah, with a contingent commanded by British officers, joined the Bengal column at Ferozepore; and a Bombay force, under Sir John Keane, who afterwards commanded the whole army, sailed from Bombay for Sind on the 21st of November. It must be remembered that the Punjab and Sind were then independent States, the former under Runjeet Singh and the latter under the Amirs of Hyderabad, and that Ferozepore, the arsenal of British India on the Punjab Frontier, and Bombay were the nearest British stations at which troops could be concentrated for the invasion of Afghanistan. How striking is the contrast between our military situation now and then, and how immensely have the warlike resources of the Government of India and the facilities at its command for effecting an immediate conquest of Afghanistan been augmented in the interval. Then, the alliance of Runjeet Singh having been secured, the Bengal troops had still to march through foreign territory all the way down the Indus to Shikarpore, while the Bombay column landed in Sind, after encountering some trifling resistance, and marched on Hyderabad to compel the Amirs to sign a treaty permitting the free navigation of the Indus. After the Amirs had yielded to superior force, the combined army had still to make its way through an unknown and desert country to the foot of the Bolan Pass, to ascend that Pass in spite of the hostile attitude of the Baluchis, and to advance on Kandahar knowing that it had left a watchful enemy, the Khan of Kelat, in its rear, who would seize every opportunity to cut its communications with British India. Now, the Punjab and Sind are British provinces, the resources of which are all available for the prosecution of a war in Afghanistan. A larger British force than used to suffice for garrisoning all India is constantly cantoned in time of peace along and beyond the line of the Indus from Peshawur and Kohat to Lahore, Mooltan, Hyderabad, and Kurrachee; and the British advance posts are at Peshawur within 200 miles of Kabul and at Quetta within 150 miles of Kandahar. The occupation of Quetta two years ago and the successful negotiation of a treaty of alliance with the Khan of Kelat set the Government of India perfectly free from apprehensions such as embarrassed the progress of the army of the Indus in 1839. Moreover, the Government has now lines of railway and steamers at its service for the speedy transport of troops and supplies to Shikarpore (or Sukkur), as well as the means of saving several weeks' time by telegraphing orders for the collection of stores and means of transport into Afghanistan, and the formation of depots with ample supplies of food and warm clothing at those stations where the experience gained in the former war showed that they would be required.

Bearing in mind, therefore, these changes in the situation, we cannot fairly compare the work done in 1839 on the Kandahar side of Afghanistan with that now in progress unless we take as our starting point the departure of the army of the Indus from Shikarpore after the Bengal and Bombay columns had assembled there. The Bengal force, consisting of 9,500 fighting men and the enormous number of 27,500 followers with from 25,000 to 30,000 camels, left Ferozepore on Dec. 10, 1838, having been preceded by Shah Soojah's force, and reached Shikarpore on the 16th of February 1839. The Bombay column, 5,600 strong, under Sir John Keane, landed in Sind on the 27th of November. "No preparations "whatever," says Hough, "had been made by the "Amirs of Sind, either for carriage for the troops "or for provisioning them." It was estimated that this force required 10,000 camels; but they had the greatest difficulty in procuring 3,000 of these animals in Sind, and the Bengal Commissariat was obliged to supply them with 6,830. Sir John Keane took command of the whole army on Feb. 16, when the numbers were:—

Bengal troops under Sir W. Cotton	9,500
Bombay force	5,600
Bombay reserve force in Sind	3,000
Reserve at Ferozepore	4,250
Shah Soojah's Contingent	6,000
Total	28,350

Of this force 19,000 actually marched through the Bolan Pass into Afghanistan, being a smaller army in point of numbers than General Stewart will have at his disposal with his own division and the Quetta Field Force under General Biddulph, to say nothing of the difference in point of armament. The Bengal column marched from Shikarpore on February 21, with supplies for only a month and a half, the Bombay column following, and Hough states that "not *one* "day's supplies were obtained between Shikar-"pore and Kandahar, at any one place." The result was that, after halting 11 days at Quetta, the army was put on half rations on March 29. Nevertheless, no sooner had Sir John Keane arrived at Quetta on April 6, than he pushed the troops forward with all speed. The ascent of the Kojuck Pass was commenced on April 14; the whole park of artillery had been transported over the Pass by April 21; and on the 26th of the same month the British troops entered Kandahar. The Bengal troops had thus been only 63 days on the road from Shikarpore—the Bombay troops did not arrive till May 4. The number of men with the Head-quarters probably did not exceed 7,000 men, exactly the strength of General Biddulph's Force, for at the Shah's installation on the 8th of May there were only 9,000 British troops present and 3,000 of the Shah's contingent. This march of about 400 miles from Shikarpore is exceedingly creditable to the spirit and enterprise of the army of 1839. The march was, as we have said, through an unexplored, hostile, and for the most part unproductive country. The troops were placed on half rations for a full month, and, though their losses on the road to Kandahar from attacks by the enemy were only 30 or 40 soldiers killed and a few hundred camp followers murdered, the Force endured terrible sufferings for several days after crossing the Kojuck through the want of water, as the streams that replenished the artificial reservoirs in the plain country had been turned off by the Afghans. When the column reached Takht-i-pul, on the Dori river, "those who were "present," says Hough, "describe the scene as "most appalling. The moment the horses "saw the water, they made a sudden rush into "the river, as if mad; both men and horses "drank till they nearly burst themselves. No "officer present ever witnessed such a scene of "distress." Still, Sir John Keane never hesitated in his onward march; and he had reason to believe he had the whole Afghan power to face, as no attempt at invasion had been made on the Peshawur side of Afghanistan. Contrast this bold and successful campaign with the timorous strategy of General Biddulph. A large portion of the Quetta Field Force was already at Quetta on the 23rd of September, when the orders to mobilize were first issued. The Bolan Pass could be reckoned as British territory, the Khan of Kelat being our devoted ally, and Major Sandeman, from his knowledge of the country, understood perfectly what supplies and means of carriage were needed, and whence they could be obtained. Three months, however, have passed, and little or nothing has been done; and it is probable that Kandahar will not be taken till the end of the fourth month. Before the end of November General Biddulph had 7,000 men ready for an advance; it was then clear from Sir Sam Browne's success in the Khyber and General Roberts's movements in the Kurram valley, that the war might be brought to a speedy termination without serious loss of life if the Quetta Field Force took vigorous action; yet for six weeks the Force halted in the Pishin valley, as if to give the enemy a chance to recruit his strength for the defence of Kandahar after being beaten elsewhere. It was a great object to reach Kandahar quickly, because winter quarters there are tolerable, but, partly in consequence of the neglect of Government, and partly through the evident feebleness of the General directing the operations of the column, the campaign on this side of Afghanistan has been completely bungled.

We do not gather from our correspondent's letters that there has been up to this time any want of food for the troops. What is complained of is the deficiency of warm clothing, and of transport animals and forage to feed them on. The neglect shown in these matters is quite unpardonable, because the Government of India knew exactly what was wanted, and its failure to organize properly the Commissariat and Transport services is simply the necessary consequence of its own ignorant presumption in attempting to control at once from a base at Lahore columns operating at a distance of 600 miles from one another. The Bombay Government was called upon in November to provide camels for the Force, and the Bombay Commissariat has since been ordered to send four months' supplies to Quetta and two months' to other stations on the road; but these were afterthoughts. Had the organization, equipment, and despatch of the expedition been left by the vainglorious Viceroy and his incompetent Council to the Government of Bombay, Kandahar would have been taken weeks ago, and General Stewart would now be on his way to Herat. The worst result of the delay is the enormously increased expenditure it must entail. The estimate of a million sterling as the cost of the campaign up to the end of next March seems to us now to be preposterously low. Major Hough, in his book, gives a very interesting calculation to show the number of camels required to bring up a month's supply to Kandahar for 10,406 fighting men and 28,653 camp-followers, this being the strength of the British force occupying that city in June 1839. Taking 4 maunds as a camel's load, he shows that the month's supply would give employment to 11,582 camels. "Thus, for an "army of 10,406 men, it requires 1 1-20 camel "per man to carry provisions for one month." The number of camp-followers has been reduced since 1839; but General Stewart's Force is larger than Sir John Keane's, and, as the Bombay Government alone has supplied 20,000 camels for the army, we do not think the number required to keep the troops at Kandahar well supplied will be less than that mentioned by Major Hough. But the same author estimates the loss of animals and their value in 1839 as follows:—Government loss in both columns, camels died, stolen, &c., 26,700; horses, 1,564; bullocks, 521. Camels were worth then, as they are now, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 each. Taking an average of Rs. 90 for the camels, and Rs. 450 for the horses, and we believe these are fair average prices, we get a total loss in money on this head alone of £310,000. If, in addition, the cost of batta to the troops and of paying contractors be reckoned, we can easily run up a score of £1,000,000 for the Kandahar column alone; for it seems to be probable, from the carelessness shown in the management of this expedition, that there will be at least as heavy a loss of cattle in the present campaign as there was in 1839. On the other hand, the Government of India can now appropriate for its own use the revenues of the Afghan districts it occupies, instead of handing them over, as it did in 1839, to a native prince.

As torpedoes will in future naval warfare play a prominent, and at present a comparatively unknown, part, it is satisfactory to know that two companies of Sappers and Miners—one from the Madras and one from the Bombay corps—are about to commence a course of instruction in this harbour under the direction of Captain Featherstonhaugh, R.E. This submarine mining class, mustering about 180 of all ranks, is now located at Butcher's Island under the command of Lieuts. Darling and O'Sullivan, R.E., and will commence work as soon as possible. The improvements which are daily being made both in the construction and working of submarine weapons of war will form the basis of a theoretical and practical course of instruction. It is a matter of remark that very little is really known relative to the employment and action of torpedoes except by a few engineer and naval officers who have made the subject their special study.

THE information we have from time to time given the public about the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Goa is corroborated this morning by a telegram reporting the speech of the King of Portugal at the opening of the Chambers in Lisbon last week. The King appears to congratulate Portugal on having secured a concession for a railway from Goa to a point in British Indian territory; and we are inclined to believe from the terms of his speech that the Government of India has promised to guarantee the interest on the capital required for the construction of this line. If it has done so, it has secured in return freedom of trade for British goods and the control of the production of salt and opium in Portuguese territory, so that on the whole it cannot be considered to be a loser by the bargain. There can be no doubt that the harbour of Marmagaon is, next to that of Bombay, the best on the coast of Western India; and its development by means of a railway will strengthen instead of injuring this port, which is benefited by the growth of trade all along the coast and need not fear any rivalry. But is it not time now for the Government to reply to the memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and announce what are the terms of its treaty with the Court of Portugal?

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS' CAMP OF EXERCISE AT LANOWLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, LANOWLI, JAN. 1.

WITH the hope that it may interest some of your readers who have not had an opportunity of visiting the above camp, I write this short account to show how we Volunteers have occupied our time during a very pleasant week at Lanowli.

The three first detachments marched into the camp on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, and it was not very long after the tents had been allotted to the men that they were reminded before they had come under military discipline by the sound of the bugle calling them to parade. The camp is picturesquely situated on the elevated ground to the west of the station not far from the Khandala main road. The tents are arranged so as to form a complete square, the officers on one side of the regimental, parade ground, and the men's tents on the other side pitched in separate lines of companies arranged successively, first the subalterns, then the captains, following in the same line, although on the opposite side of the ground are four tents for the men of each company and last a separate company mess tent. The establishment this year of a separate mess tent for the men of each company has met with general approval.

On the 27th several other detachments were played into camp, and the very popular commanding officer of the corps, Colonel George H. Wright, arrived and commenced his duties at once. At 5 p.m. the whole body paraded, and after being told off into four strong companies of about twenty-five files each, and divided into a right and left half battalion, we were marched off in sections of fours to the close adjoining parade ground.

Just as our parade was drawing to its close the bright scarlet coats of our brother Bombay Volunteers from Khandala were seen wending their way up the Ghat main road and our band was of course despatched at once to play them into camp. It was a pleasant and unexpected surprise this visit, and our acting junior Major was relieved of his very onerous duties of calling out steady! and despatched to look after suitable arrangements at once being made to entertain and regale all our military visitors.

On the 28th we had three parades at 7 a.m., 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. After the latter was over, the officers went down to dine at Khandala with the Bombay Volunteers. Although this was the first time the officers of the two crops had met at table, the dinner was a great success, and fun and wit went round the table fast and free. One gallant captain was loud with his demands for toasts by the left and by the right, and informed the hosts and guests they were all jolly good fellows and as ready to go by the right to the front and fight as sit there and drink on his right or his left. We were kept in order by the worthy chaplains of the two corps who were present. While the G. I. P. officers were dining at Khandala the men got up a dance at Lanowli station for themselves and local friends.

On Sunday, the 29th, there was a church parade at 7-30 a.m., which, although optional, was very well attended. It being the only day available to return the visit to the Bombay Volunteers at Khandala, in the afternoon the whole battalion marched down and were most kindly received and entertained there.

On Monday, 30th, we had a morning and evening parade at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., and during the afternoon sports were arranged. The tug-of-war was a great source of amusement. Each company got up a team and the final heat was won by the Igatpuri company, who, no sooner found themselves the winners of the prize, carried their popular officer, Lieut. Nicholson, in triumph round the camp.

Tuesday, 31st, the bugle called us as usual at 6 a.m., although we had a good deal to get through, at 7 a.m. we paraded. The inspecting officer, Colonel Polin, commanding the 11th N.I., accompanied by Col. Gillispie and Major Bailie as A. D. C., arrived by the mail from Poona, and joined us at breakfast, after which a board of military officers was formed, and I am glad to say six officers and nineteen non-commissioned officers were examined and passed satisfactorily.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the inspection took place.

The battalion was first drawn up in the camp square in column to allow Colonel Gillespie, the Deputy Inspector General of Musketery, to examine the rifles, which he did, and, I understand, reported them in very good order and well kept. We were then marched off to the parade ground, and drawn up in line at open order to receive the inspecting officer. On the latter, accompanied by his two A. D. Cs., riding up to the saluting flag, we presented the usual general salute, and after he had passed along the line, our ranks were closed, and we were ordered to break into column to the right. We then marched past in column and quarter column and at the double, having once more wheeled into line advanced in echelon, reformed column, deployed and advanced in line, reformed column, formed square and reformed column, we deployed into line and advanced in review order and presented a final salute. The officers who had in the morning been examined were then requested to move the companies about, when the latter were reformed into quarter column. Colonel Polin moved forward to the head of the battalion and warmly complimented the Colonel, the officers and the men. After first expressing a regret that through unavoidable circumstances the General of the District could not be present. Colonel Polin pointed out that strict discipline was the first thing essential with Volunteers as in the army, and he had been sufficiently long in the camp to find that strict order and discipline prevailed in the corps, and that so far as the interior economy was concerned he was very pleased to find everything so complete and satisfactory. He then proceeded to remind us that the next thing to discipline necessary for the Volunteers was the efficient use of the rifle. He was pleased to have received a report that the arms were in good order, and from the shooting at the range he was satisfied attention had been paid to the importance of accuracy in the use of the weapon. The G. I. P. Volunteer Regiment being composed of railway men distributed over several hundred miles of country, it was not very likely we should ever be called upon by Government to go into the field, but in the event of any such necessity rising as occurred in 1857 we should have a very important duty to perform—that of keeping open the communications and protecting the line—and Government would look to the railway corps to assist in that respect. He expressed himself very agreeably surprised in seeing the movements we had just gone through, again complimenting the Colonel and officers and men on the satisfactory state of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps and their attention to battalion parade to have enabled them all to do so well, he concluded by wishing us all a very happy new year.

The battalion was then marched to quarters in sections of fours, the band playing the inspiriting strains of "Nancy Lee." In the camp square Colonel Wright made a short speech thanking his brother officers and the men for their attendance and cheerful submission to all the military discipline and performance of the duties connected with it. After the battalion was dismissed three cheers were given for the Colonel.

A number of guests were invited to the officers' mess to meet the inspecting officer. There were a good many disappointments, but still we sat down about 44 to dinner. The band played during dinner. There are about twenty-five members in the band here, and I must say under the skilful leadership of the bandmaster, Mr. Massey, they are improving very much and play very well. There were no speeches beyond a complimentary toast to the Bombay Volunteers and Colonel Sexton's return speech of thanks, but we all adjourned early to a ball given by the Lanowli company in a temporary hall (near the locomotive works) most tastefully decorated for the occasion where the youth and beauty of Lanowli and charming visitors from distant stations had assembled. The dancing was kept up until the *reveille* this morning at 6 a. m. when we had to fall in for the commoration parade to fire a *feu de joie* in honour of our Queen and Empress.

The prize shooting begins to-day at the range and the Bombay Volunteers are, I understand, going to send several teams to fire against those of our own. The following officers of the corps have attended the camp:—

Colonel George H. Wright.	Captain R. Riddell.
Major S. Jackson.	Lieut. H. C. Radford.
Captain H. T. Bulkley, Adjutant.	„ C. Newborn.
	„ Nicholson.
Quarter Master A. King.	„ Trevethick.
Rev. T. H. Corfield, Chaplain	„ C. P. Platts.
Captain Abbott.	„ W. Wright.
„ W. H. Middleton.	„ Hawkins.
„ H. I. P. Thomson.	„ A. Sutherland.
„ H. T. Ferguson.	

I must not omit to mention the camp fire at night, around which gathered officers and men after the fatigues of the day and dinner have been got through. So many jovial spirits and good singers came to the front that it would be invidious to select any particular names for praise, but one Volunteer Sergeant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Corps, who came forward, delighted all present so much with his capital song and pretty chorus that unanimously at his finish three cheers were shouted for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, and I am sure all are sorry so few of that corps have been able to attend the camp this year.

This is our second Camp of Exercise, which will break up to-morrow; it has been a great success, the Commissariat and sanitary arrangements have been excellent, and plenty of water always available. This latter has been a great boon.

I suppose these camps will be now regular annual events with us, and I hope next year we may be brigaded with the Bombay Volunteers.

I think myself the time has now come when Government should treat Indian Volunteers more liberally if they are worth anything, and I believe at home the movement has become so great and national as to be recognised as a real bulwark of strength to the country, (Volunteers being no longer looked upon as only show soldiers.) Then I think that Government should not merely sanction these Camps of Exercise, but order them and brigade Volunteers under a military staff and pay all the attendant expenses in the same way as they did at the camp at Delhi; in fact, treat Indian Volunteers attending a camp as the militia in England for a week or ten days. I trust this will be pressed forward to the notice of Government by all Volunteers having influence with Government.

I understand the Deputy Inspector General of Musketry hopes now to issue the Martini-Henry Rifles to all members of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps. This will be good news for our Volunteers, and the sooner these rifles are exchanged for the Snider the better.

RESULT OF RIFLE SHOOTING AT LANOWLI ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1879.

1ST MATCH.—"VOLUNTEER DERBY," open to efficient members of any Volunteer Corps.
1st Prize, Rs. 30; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10; 4th, Rs. 5.
Distances—300 and 600 yards.

	Points.
1st. Lance Corpl Freeman, E Company, B. V. R.	41
2nd. Lieut. Phillips, G Company, B. V. R.	41
3rd. Private Whitehead, E Company, B. V. R.	39
4th. Private H. Pearce, B Company, B. V. R.	36

2ND MATCH.—"THE CAMP CUP," open to the G. I. P. R. Volunteer Corps only.
1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd, Rs. 25; 3rd, Rs. 15; 4th, Rs. 10.
Distances—200 and 500 yards.

	Points.
1st. Private Lister, M Co.	48
2nd. Private J Ventam, L Co.	40
3rd. Sergeant Dunk, B Co	40
4th. Private G Osborne, D Co.	40

3RD MATCH.—"CHRISTMAS CHAMPION CUP," to be competed for by squads of 5 from each company in any Volunteer Corps.
1st Prize, Rs. 75; 2nd, Rs. 25.
Distances—200 and 500 yards.

	Points.
1st. Team of G Co., B. V. R.	199
2nd „ M Co., G. I. P. R. V.	182

6 Company teams of the G. I. P. R. V. entered and 2 of the B. V. R.

4TH MATCH.—"SERVICE STAKES," open to all.
1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd, Rs. 25; 3rd, Rs. 15; 4th, Rs. 10.
Distance 300 yards.

	Points.
1st. Private Lister, M Co., G. I. P. R. V.	27
2nd. Sergeant Jackson, M Co., G. I. P. R. V.	26
3rd. Corporal Hall, B Co., B. V. R.	26
4th. Private Apps, D Co., G. I. P. R. V.	24

The number of rounds in each match was 7 at each distance and the position "any."

The wind was very fitful.

A friendly match between teams of 5 officers of each of the B. V. R. and G. I. P. R. V. Corps was fired and was won by the former by 14 points. The B. V. R. team's total was 180; G. I. P. V. R. team scored 166. Four of the best shots (Officers) G. I. P. V. R. could not stay and compete, so that the result could hardly be expected to be otherwise.

However, may the G. I. P. R. team have the cup back next year.

The entries were very numerous, and it was only owing to the good arrangements made that the shooting was finished just as the light ended.

H. T. BULKLEY, Capt.,
Inspector and Adjutant, G. I. P. R. V.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

THE following Notification was issue in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* on the 1st inst:—

NOTIFICATION.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

1. Allen, George W., Esq., of Allahabad.
2. Bymanji Jamasji, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3. Digby, William, Esq., late Secretary to the Madras Famine Relief Fund.
4. Growse, Frederick Salmon, Esq., M. A., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Bulandshahr, N. W. Provinces.
5. Honorary Major Shekh Hidayat Ali, 45th Native Infantry, Khan Bahadur, Sirdar Bahadur, Aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Impey, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Clutterbuck, Bengal Staff Corps Resident, 3rd Class, Political Department.
7. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Lestock Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
8. Baba Khem Singh, Rais and Landholder of Montgomery, in the Punjab.
9. Ludlow, Captain Edward Samuel, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
10. Raja Mangal Sing, Bahadur, of Bhinai, Ajmir District.
11. Molesworth, Guilford Lindsay, Esq., Minst. C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.
12. Moung Oon, Esq., Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon.
13. Thompson, Surgeon Daniel Robert, M.D., Surgeon 1st District, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Madras.
14. Tennant, Lieutenant-Colonel James Francis, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta.
15. Wingate, Andrew, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Secretary, Famine Commission.

By order of the Grand Master,
A. C. LYLL,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the Raja of Faridkot, in the Panjab, the title of "Farzand-i-Saadat-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind."

And upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of Raja as a personal distinction:—Rais Sher Jung Bahadur, of Sohawal, Baghelcund, Central India; Sukhmangal Sing, Talukdar of Shmeu, Rae Bareli, Oudh.

And upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction:—Rai Jiwan Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Dehi, Punjab; Babu Juggo Bundho Bose, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police, Dacca District, Bengal.

And upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction:—Sayyad Niamat Ali Khan, Diwan of Seroh, Rajputana; Khan Mahbub Baksh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, Panjab; Manjery Ahmud Gurikul, Inspector of Police in Malabar, Madras.

And upon Tanjore Gopal Rao, Officiating Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum, Madras, the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

And upon Harilal Amba Shanker, 1st subordinate Judge of Kaira, Bombay, the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction.

THE NECESSITY FOR A FACTORY ACT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Anti-Humbug" is a pure humbug. In taking up the cudgels against those in favour of the establishment of a Factory Act in India, he hits himself instead of those whom he intended to hurt. The arguments put forth by him are, as Bowles says, like the coruscations of a firework, which are as beautiful as they are baseless, because on the least touch of argumentative examination they are reduced to nothing. "Anti-Humbug" says that the advocates for a Factory Act cannot produce a single argument to show why such an Act should be established.

From the assertions made by him I perceive that he has allowed the fundamental point of the subject to entirely escape his notice. He speaks of the hilarity and charming smiles of the women and the contented and well-dressed appearance of the men and children as the result of their increased incomes. This is not what was spoken of. What was advanced in favour of the Act was that women and children were allowed to work from 6 to 6 and sometimes longer, in cotton mills, &c., in spite of the injurious effects caused to their constitutions. We all know that these people work day and night for days together, and many would do the same, to earn more than what they could otherwise do. But the work of these mill-hands cannot be compared to that done by others, who are not exposed to the dangerous results which attend the labour of the mill-hands.

That many have benefited pecuniarily by the institution of mills there is not the slightest doubt; but the benefit derived does not at all uphold "Anti-Humbug's" argument that walking home after their day's work "with springing steps animated with conversation on the all-absorbing subject of the rupee," the injured constitution will benefit also. It was never asserted to my knowledge that these people were the picture as represented by our correspondent. That in appearance they differ vastly from others having out-door work no one can deny. I should like "Anti-Humbug" to try the proof of my assertion by taking the first cooly woman on the road, and comparing her in appearance and physique to one just taken from a mill. He would find the difference to be most striking. Medical men have by this given their opinion as to the necessity for a careful watch over the lives of these labourers, which opinion could not have been discarded if we look back and see what has already been done in Manchester and other notable centres of manufacture. If our countrymen at home have taken such an interest in the welfare of the unfortunates, why should we not guard the lives of those here who look to us for protection? "Anti-Humbug" asks whether a Sheffield grinder's or a Cornish miner's or a Welsh coal heaver's occupation is lighter than that of the mill hands? I answer decidedly not. But here again does your correspondent wander away from the point at issue. The interest taken is not so much for the men as for the women and children. In my letter to the *Gazette* of the 17th, I specially brought to notice the shattered constitutions of the *growing* children as the cause of overwork in the mills. The children in time would be married, and what would be the result? What would the future generation of these people be likened to?

I will now take up "Anti-Humbug's" last point. In mentioning the merchant, clerk, lawyer, doctor, the Government, he asks whether these are not just as hard workers. I trust "Anti-Humbug" is not in earnest. If he is, I certainly cannot give him much credit for common sense, and if he is not, then he attempts to argue without reason. I will not dilate much on this point but in forward by your correspondent, beyond saying that I defy "Anti-Humbug" to show me any one who would bear him out in this view of the question.

All that has been said above brings us to the conclusion that the Factory Act is sadly needed in India, and if but a slight exertion were made by some of the leading persons in Bombay, (persons entirely disinterested in manufacturing concerns) the Act would sooner or later be brought into active operation. SPECTATOR.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

SUBMISSION OF ALIKHEL AND AKKHEL JIRGAS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

A telegram, dated Kohat 1st January, states that the Alikhel and Akkhel Jirgas came in on the 31st December to Gandur and paid a fine for wire-cutting. They have also given securities for future good behaviour, and settled all outstanding cases. The Alikhel have further promised to return the Snider rifle, ammunition, &c., carried off by a deserter belonging to their tribe from the 5th Punjab Infantry when the latter regiment halted at Gandur *en route* for Kohat with guns captured at the Peiwar Pass.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

A SERIOUS RAID INTO BRITISH TERRITORY.

LAHORE, JAN. 4.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states, that a large body of Mahsud Waziris and Povindahs have plundered and burnt the town of Tank and some villages of Dera Ismail Khan. All available troops have been sent out, and the Bhawalpore Contingent are ordered to Dera Ghazi Khan.

The Swatis, Bajouris, and Bonairwals are organizing, having been called upon for aid by Yakub Khan in case of need, though it is believed that he is averse to the continuance of hostilities.

The Kuki Kheyls have fired into the camp of the 6th Regiment above Ali Musjid, when one sepoy was killed and one wounded. The guard of Jizailchis have also been attacked by Afridis in the Pass.

The telegraph between Jamrud and Ali Musjid will not be reconstructed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

SPEECH OF LORD DERBY AT ROCHDALE.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Lord Derby, in a speech delivered at a public meeting at Rochdale, referred to the prevailing distress throughout England. He declared that the extent of it was exaggerated, though at the same time the depressed state of trade was severe.

OUTBREAK OF THE PLAGUE.

News from Astrakhan announces that the plague has broken out at that place.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The 29th Regiment has been ordered to India. Consols closed at 95⅝, the same as previous quotations.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER BANK.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The banking firm of Tweedy, Williams and Co., Truro, has failed, caused by a run on the Bank. The liabilities are at present unknown.

OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE ASSEMBLY.

THE RAILWAY IN GOA.

LISBON, JAN. 3.

The assembly was opened to-day. His Majesty the King, in addressing the two Chambers, announced that a treaty had been concluded with England for the construction of the railway connecting Goa with British India.

WRECK OF S. S. VORTIGERN.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The Steamer Vortigern, from Marseilles to Zanzibar, has been wrecked upon Ras-al-uleh, near Guardafui. The crew and passengers were saved.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	38,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	9,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	15,000	do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	28,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	2,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	344,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	51,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	49,000	do.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollers	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ lbs. do.	5-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-6⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ per cent. do.	78
3 per cent. Consols for account.	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	113½
Bar Silver	49⅝
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£81,600,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£91,900,000
Oriental Bank Shares	£31-10
Chartered ,, ,,	£17-10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai ,, ,,	£32

WE hear that His Excellency the Governor has arrived at Umerkot after a three days' march through the Sind Desert from Nagar Parkar to the Indus Valley, and will continue his journey towards Hyderabad to-day.

WE are informed that Mr. Kessowjee Naik has consented to make over all his property, except that settled in trust, for the benefit of his son's estate. The conditions Mr. Kessowjee attaches to this proposal, which will be laid before a meeting of creditors to-morrow, are that he and Mr. Nursey Kessowjee shall have a full acquittance from all liabilities, and that he shall be appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the four spinning mills to which his son is indebted. The commission he would earn, between two and three lakhs a year, as Secretary and Treasurer, would be credited to Mr. Nursey Kessowjee's estate. The real state of affairs appears to be this, that Mr. Nursey Kessowjee has borrowed from the public on Mill deposit receipts, which were supposed to be equivalent to Bank deposit receipts, more than 50 lakhs of rupees, and has only spent 20 lakhs on the legitimate purpose of extending the working power of the mills, the rest having been invested in his general business. The mills, in fact, have been his City of Glasgow Bank. Mr. Kessowjee's proposal seems, at first sight, fair enough; but, as the mills have no money left, how can they afford to go on working for several years with the aid of borrowed capital to enable Mr. Kessowjee to earn his commission?

THE *Scotsman*, in an article we publish elsewhere, contends with much force that the private liquidation of such a firm as Smith, Fleming's is an "offence against public morality." Practically, however, the affairs of the firm will be subjected to a close examination by skilful advocates in a court of law when the trial of the Glasgow Bank Directors comes on. Mr. John Fleming, who had thought of coming out to Bombay, has been subpœnaed as a witness to give evidence at this trial, and now that the Secretary to the Bank, Mr. Leresche, has turned Queen's evidence, the whole history of the Bank's relations with Smith, Fleming and similar firms will be laid bare.

THE Court Martial on Major Bird has terminated in finding him guilty of fraud on each instance of the charge, and he has been sentenced to be cashiered. The details of the charge will be found in another column.

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. LOCH, Political Resident at Aden, has lately circulated among the merchants and agents in that settlement, certain rules for the regulation of the Abkari Act, which have been approved by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, among which are the three following:—

"3. As licences will only be granted for the sale of such spirits, &c., as have paid the proper import duty or a duty equivalent thereto, it is required that the applicant shall declare the quantity of spirits, &c. they have, and for the sale of which they may solicit licences.

"17. Merchants possessing liquors, &c., which has been imported into Aden prior to the 1st January 1879, shall be required to pay duty at the rate laid down in Rule 6, on the stock in their hands when applying for licences for the sale of liquors, &c.

"18. In the event of such merchant not wishing to take out licences, for the sale of their stock in hand, they shall deposit the same in the Maalor Warehouse until the duty at the rates laid down in Rule 6 has been paid."

As it happens that some of the merchants at Aden have wines and spirits in stock which have been laid in several years past, it is hard upon them that Government should have approved of a rule making the said Act retrospective in its operation, and thus exacting an import duty on goods which were landed there years ago. The rule is plainly repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Act, and on reconsideration it should be rescinded.

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE, Press Commissioner, takes furlough shortly. Mr. C. E. Buckland, now Acting Under-Secretary, Home Department, will officiate for him.

THE *Indian Daily News* moralizes as follows on the failure of Messrs Nursey Kessowjee and Co.:—"Enterprize is a good enough dog, and no objection need be taken to him when he is backed by his owner's own money; but failing that condition discretion is perhaps a better one. Merchants here in Calcutta seem to think so, at any rate, and are content to do a steady business, and forego attempts to build the city up into *urbs prima in Indis*, to win a great reputation, and—fail. It is noteworthy by the way, we think, and matter for congratulation too, to consider how well our Calcutta firms and banks, one and all, are coming through this financial crisis." The *Pioneer*, writing on the same subject, says:—"The whole business is bad from beginning to end, and ought to be thoroughly sifted and exposed. Either the Bank of Bombay, which is directly interested, or the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, should take action, especially with regard to the alleged misapplication of Mill funds. It is probably beyond the province of Government to interfere; but if the matter is passed over, the unsound state of business will be prolonged to the prejudice of honest trade, and others will be encouraged to do likewise."

A DURBAR was held at Madras on New Year's Day for the formal bestowal of the Star of India on Colonel Drever and Mr. Garstin, and the Order of the Indian Empire on Mr. Pogson and Mr. Muthusawmy Iyer.

THE exposed thermometer at Allahabad (says the *Pioneer*) went down ten degrees below freezing on the 23rd, and still lower temperatures were registered at some of the north-western stations about the same time.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) hear from Peshawur that the base hospitals and depots for sick and wounded native soldiers and followers are not working satisfactorily, owing to the want of proper medical establishments, and that General Ross has called urgently for help. Altogether, from the beginning of the present operations, Government has acted with the narrowest economy in its medical arrangements, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of the Military and Medical authorities.

THE *Pioneer*:—Some of our readers will be curious to know what has been done all this while about Pundit Hur Sahay, the subordinate Judge of Furruckabad, who assaulted Mr. Saunders, the District Judge. Beyond inquiries and references to the High Court, nothing seems to have been done, however, as yet. The case is now before the Lieutenant-Governor, we understand. The Sub-Judge, it appears, went to see Mr. Saunders at his house. Mr. Saunders was at breakfast and about to go to Court, and sent out a message that he would see the Sub-Judge in Court. Pundit Hur Sahay resented this message and had a wrangle with the chuprassies in the verandah. Hearing this, Mr. Saunders went out and asked the Sub-Judge to go away. Thereupon, as we understand the case at present, the Sub-Judge rushed at him, and struck him. But the story evidently wants a good deal of filling up in detail, before it can be properly understood. It is unlike a respectable native to be so quick with his fists, and on the other hand Mr. Saunders is a man of very courteous disposition, and one cannot readily imagine him doing anything to justify the assault. The case is one in which a large number of native officials will be deeply interested, and it is to be hoped that reports of all the enquiries that have been made will be published, together with the Lieutenant-Governor's final decision, which is not likely to be much longer deferred.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—A General Meeting of the Anjuman i-Punjab was held in the Siksha Sabha Halls, on Monday, the 23rd instant, to express public condolence on the demise of Her Royal Highness Princess Alice. The opening speech made in Hindustani by Moulvi Mahomed Latif was received with much satisfaction by the audience. The Meeting then put on record the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting records its feeling of deep and sincere sorrow at the melancholy occasion of the demise of Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, Duchess of Saxony, daughter of our Most Gracious Sovereign Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, and takes this opportunity of most respectfully expressing at this public meeting its deep sympathy at the bereavement suffered by Her Majesty on this mournful occasion."

THE *Pioneer*:—"After all, the services of Colonel Alexander Fraser, C.B., will not be lost to India. Sir Alexander Taylor having decided to accept the bonus and retire, the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department has been offered to, and has been accepted by, Colonel Fraser. Colonel Fraser, in deciding to remain in the public service, even under these conditions, foregoes a considerable sum of money which he would receive if he retired now, but has preferred an elevated sphere of usefulness to the pecuniary temptations of the retirement warrant. The dinner which is to be given in his honour at the Allahabad Club will take place, all the same, we understand. If it is changed from a farewell to a congratulation, it will be offered none the less cordially by the hosts." How sweet for Colonel Fraser.

STATISTICS of the foreign commerce of the United States lately published show that during the year ended the 30th of June last the American exports of domestic merchandise were larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. Since the beginning of the new fiscal year the exports have gone on still further increasing, while the imports have decreased, and the balance of trade is now even more in favour of the United States than it was last autumn. From 1863 to 1873 American imports largely exceeded the exports, the excess ranging from 39,000,000 to over 180,000,000 dols. During the last three years, however, the case has been reversed, and the Americans are selling far more than they buy. During the year ended June 30, 1876, the excess was 79,643,481 dols.; 1877, 151,152,094 dols.; 1878, 257,786,964 dols. It is estimated that the balance for the present fiscal year, ending with next June, will be even greater, rising to somewhere about 300,000,000 dols. The falling off in the importation of cotton manufactures since 1873 is striking. In that year the importations of cotton manufactures amounted in value to 29,752,116 dols., in 1878 they have fallen to 14,398,791 dols., thus showing a decrease of 15,353,325 dols. In the meantime the exports of cotton manufactures, which amounted in value in 1868 to 4,871,054 dols. have risen in 1878 to 11,435,628 dols., showing an increase in that period of 6,564,574 dols. In manufactures of wool for home use America has also made a great advance, and the demand for those of foreign production continues to diminish. The great majority of woollen stuffs now worn in the United States are of home manufacture. In iron and steel the Americans have become practically independent of the rest of the world. In 1872 they imported railroad bars to the value of 19,740,702 dols., whereas in 1878 the value was only 830 dols.

THE Hecla, formerly the British Empire, originally a merchant steamer, now an armed man-of-war, has lately returned to Portsmouth from a successful trial cruise of several weeks' duration. The Hecla is a model or specimen vessel, having been bought by the Admiralty some months ago in order that experiments might be made, in the first place, as to the possibility of converting, in case of emergency, merchant steamships of a certain class into armed cruisers for the protection of commerce or for any other purpose for which fast unarmoured and not very heavily armed ships might be usefully employed; and, in the second place, in order that it might be determined by actual trial how the proposed conversion of a peaceful into a fighting ship might be best effected. The Hecla herself is armed with six 64-pounder guns, the sides and deck of the vessel in the neighbourhood of each piece having been strengthened to enable those parts to withstand the strain brought upon them when the guns are fired. Ports have been cut in the sides of the ship through which torpedoes can be discharged, and she carries also four fast torpedo launches. Assuming, therefore, that torpedoes are the formidable weapons which they are generally believed to be, the Hecla must be held to be offensively a very powerful vessel, and one which might under certain circumstances prove to be a dangerous antagonist for even a large ironclad. To strengthen the Hecla defensively a novel expedient has been resorted to. In vessels of her build the engines are to a great extent above the water-line, and are, therefore, more exposed than even in an ordinary unarmoured man-of-war. To protect, therefore, this vital part of the ship as much as possible "coal armour," as it has been named, has been employed; or, in other words, the machinery and boilers of the vessels have been surrounded with permanent bunkers, which are filled with coal and strengthened with thin iron plates. Before this plan was adopted it was ascertained by experiments made at Portsmouth, that this "coal armour" possesses considerable resisting power, and will at all events keep out the projectiles of guns as powerful as those carried by the Hecla herself. During the cruise from which she has just returned, it was proved that her guns could be fired without in any way straining or damaging the ship.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S DESPATCH ON THE CAPTURE OF THE PEIWAR KOTAL.

Fort William, 31st December 1878.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following despatch received from Major-General Roberts, C. B., V. C., Commanding the Kurum Valley Field Force, announcing the capture of the Peiwar Kotal heights on the 2nd December 1878, and the complete defeat of the Ameer's troops defending the position.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council heartily congratulates the force on the signal success which has attended their efforts, and offers his best thanks to the officers and men of all ranks, British and Native, not only for their conduct in action, but also for the excellent spirit displayed by them under exposure to extreme cold and fatigue.

From Major-General F. S. Roberts, C. B., V. C., R. A., Commanding the Koorum Column, to the Quartermaster-General in India,—(Camp Zabardast Kila, 5th December 1878.)

In continuation of my telegram of the 3rd instant, I have now the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India, a detailed account of the military operations which have led to the capture of the Peiwar Pass by the troops under my command.

Right Column.—Brigadier-General Thelwall, C. B., Squadron 12th Bengal Cavalry, 2 Guns No. 1 Mountain Battery, 5th Goorkhas, 72nd Highlanders [Wing], 2nd Punjab Infantry, 2 Guns F. A. Royal Horse Artillery, on elephants.

2. The force detailed below marching by separate roads in two brigades, arrived at Habib-kila about 10 A. M. on the 28th instant. Here I received information that the enemy was flying in confusion up the eastern side of the Peiwar Kotal, and that, owing to the difficulties of the road, they had already abandoned twelve guns.

Left Column.—Brigadier-General Cobbe, Squadron 12th Bengal Cavalry, 2 Guns No. 1 Mountain Battery, 2-8th Foot, 5th Punjab Infantry, 23rd Pioneers, 29th Punjab Native Infantry, 2 Guns F. A. Royal Horse Artillery, on elephants.

3. I therefore pushed a reconnaisance (No. 1 Mountain Battery, 2-8th Foot, 29th Punjab N I. 5th Punjab Infantry, 23rd Pioneers subsequently reinforced by 5th Goorkhas,) in force up the south-eastern flanks of the Peiwar, which elicited the fact that, so far from the enemy having abandoned any guns, they had taken up an extremely strong position on the Pass, and that they were well provided with Artillery judiciously placed. I had ordered the camp to be marked out on some dry rice fields, about 2,500 yards from enemy's position, but as they pitched some shells into the middle of this ground, it was abandoned and the camp removed to a more secure site.

4. This reconnaisance was not accomplished without loss; and I have to regret the occurrence of the following casualties:—

29th Punjab Native Infantry—One officer (Lieutenant Reid) severely wounded. Four sepoys wounded (one severely.)

5th Punjab Infantry—Subadar-Major Aziz Khan severely wounded. Three sepoys slightly wounded.

No. 1 Mountain Battery—One driver killed. One mule wounded.

5th Goorkhas—One sepoy dangerously wounded.

5. By the evening of this day I had seen sufficient of the enemy's position to convince me that it could not be carried by an attack in front without incurring very heavy loss.

6. I resolved therefore to halt for a few days; first, with the view of recruiting the men's strength, which had been severely taxed by several day's continuous marching over extremely difficult roads; and secondly, to gain time to ascertain by reconnoitring whether the position could not be turned, or failing that, in what manner it could be most easily attacked in front.

7. It will be convenient for me here to give a shortand necessarily imperfect description of the Peiwar Kotal position. I have issued instructions for detailed topographical reports to be prepared; but as these will necessarily take some time to complete, a written description will be better than none.

8. The enemy's position extended from the Spin Gawai Kotal, on their left, to some commanding heights about a mile south of the Peiwar Kotal. It thus had a front of about four miles facing due east, the Peiwar Kotal being about the enemy's right centre. From right to left the position ran along a lofty and rugged range of mountains, mostly covered with dense pine forests. The range was precipitous towards the eastern side, but was known to descend on the western by a succession of upland meadows towards the valley of the Hariab.

9. The position, as thus described, was crossed by only two regular roads, viz. the Peiwar and Spin Gawai Kotals or *cols*. At two or three other points the range was crossed by paths, but these were too narrow and precipitous for the passage of troops.

10. An important military feature in the position was that the successive ridges or peaks, into which it was broken, dominated each other from the left to the right: that is, a force placed on the height to the south of the Spin Gawai *col* would have a command over each succeeding eminence as it advanced along the ridge towards the Peiwar Kotal.

11. The Peiwar Kotal is a narrow depression in the ridge commanded on each side by high pine-clad mountains. The approach to it from the Kuram Valley, or east, is up a steep narrow zig-zag path, entirely commanded throughout its length from the adjacent heights, and difficult to ascend by reason of the extreme roughness of the road, which was covered with large fragments of rock and boulders. Every point of the ascent was exposed to fire from both guns and rifles, securely placed behind breastworks constructed of pine logs and stones. At the top of the pass was a narrow plateau, which was again commanded from the thickly wooded heights, which rose to an elevation of 500 feet on each side of the valley. On the western side the road passed by a gentle descent through a narrow valley with pine-clad sides for about one and a half miles, when it reached the open valley of the Hariab near the hamlet of Zabardast Kila.

12. The Spin Gawai Kotal, which formed the extreme left of the enemy's line, is a position far less capable of defence, and of an altogether different character from that of the Peiwar. The approach to it is through a comparatively open valley; the ascent is not steep except when close to the summit; and the valley is of sufficient width to admit of the movement of troops. The position does not, in short, possess the natural military advantages which are so remarkable at the Peiwar Kotal.

13. On the 29th November, the approaches to the Peiwa Kotal from both the north and south sides were thoroughly reconnoitred, and plans were drawn up for a direct assault on the enemy's position. A reconnaissance was also pushed through the hills to obtain a view of the Spin Gawai Kotal by which, and of the upper part of the road leading thereto.

14. The result of these reconnaisances convinced me that a front attack, though it might be successful, would certainly entail great loss, and I formed a design for a secret night march on the Spin Gawai, by which I hoped the enemy's position in our front might be turned.

15. On the 30th I ordered the three guns of G-3rd Royal Artillery, and two guns of F-A Royal Horse Artillery, to move up to my camp from the Kuram fort. The 12th Bengal Cavalry were also ordered up from Habib-kila. On this day reconnoitring parties were again employed at the Peiwar Kotal, and every means adopted to induce the enemy to believe that we intended to attack him in front, and to withdraw his attention from his left. A secret reconnaisance, unaccompanied by troops, was also made from the village of Peiwar up the regular road to the Spin Gawai, and the two officers making it (Major Collett, Assistant Quarter-master-General, and Captain Carr, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General) succeeded in reaching a point about one and a half miles distant from the Kotal, and getting a fairly good view of the approaches thereto. On the evening of the 30th I made up my mind to abandon any attempt at attacking the Peiwar Kotal in front, and to undertake the flank turning movement by the Spin Gawai.

16. To render the success of this enterprise possible, it was necessary to maintain the utmost secrecy, and to adopt every means to divert the enemy's attention from my intended attack on his left.

17. On the 1st December ostentatious reconnoitring parties were sent to both flanks of the Peiwar Kotal, and batteries were marked out on the small plain near the hamlet of Turri. These proceedings seemed to have the desired effect; the enemy shelled the working party employed at the battery, placed fresh guns in position on the south side of the pass; and paraded their troops and showed every sign of expecting an attack. In the evening of this day, the half battery G-3rd, Royal Artillery, and the 12th Bengal Cavalry arrived from the rear. I had them marched up in full view of the enemy, and made as great a parade as possible of their arrival. At this time every officer and soldier in camp, and certainly all the natives, were fully persuaded that I intended to attack the Peiwar Kotal the next morning.

18. The general plan of the intended operations, which was explained to Commanding Officers at 4 p. m. on Sunday, the 1st instant, was briefly as follows:—

The following troops were detailed to form the turning force under my immediate command, and were instructed to march at 10 p. m. that night, without noise or bugle sound, in the order mentioned below. No orders of any sort for the march to be given before 9 p. m. 29th Punjab N I, 5th Goorkhas, No. 1 Mountain Battery, under Colonel Gordon, 29th Punjab N I. 72nd Highlanders, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 23rd Pioneers, under Brigadier-General Thelwall, C. B. 4 guns F-A, R. H. A., on elephants, with two companies of Pioneers as escort. Each of the above corps was directed to leave their camp standing, with a party of 30 men as a camp guard.

The following troops under the command of Brigadier-General Cobbe were directed to remain in camp:—2-8th Foot, 15th Punjab Infantry, 12th Bengal Cavalry, 2 Guns F-A, R. H. A, 3 Guns G-3rd, R. A. The Turi and other levies, under command of Major Palmer, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Brigadier-General Cobbe received general instructions to open fire upon the enemy about 6 A. M.; to get his troops into position in front of the Peiwar Kotal by half past eight, and to storm the place when the flank attack should have become sufficiently developed to shake the enemy's defence.

19. The troops marched at 10 P. M. on Sunday night to the village of Peiwar, where they entered the bed of the *nullah* which forms the road to the Spin Gawai. This was extremely difficult marching for infantry, as the *nullah* was nothing but a mass of stones, heaped into ridges and furrowed into deep hollows by the action of the water. The night was fine, but bitterly cold; and we did not get the advantage of the moon after midnight. While on the march I found it expedient to change the order of the leading brigade, which became as follows:—5th Goorkhas, 1 Company, 72nd Highlanders, 29th Punjab N. I. I had intended to halt the column for an hour or two during the night to rest the men; but owing to the slowness of our progress, and to the distance being greater than was anticipated, the intention had to be abandond.

20. At a little before six o'clock on the morning of the 2nd December, the head of the column reached the foot of the Spin Gawai Kotal. Day was just breaking; and as the enemy had neglected to place a picket down the bed of the *nullah*, our approach had so far been unobserved.

21. At this moment, two shots from the enemy's lookout sentries alarmed his picket on the Kotal. The advance party of the 5th Goorkhas immediately formed up from column of fours into a company line, and, led by Major Fitzhugh and Captain Cook, rushed straight at a barricade which now became apparent about 50 yards in their front. The remainder of the regiment extended and swarmed round the flanks of the obstacle, which was carried in very brilliant style, the enemy firing a volley into the Goorkhas as they came up, and being nearly all killed at their posts.

22. At this time the enemy's guns from the stockades or *sungas* just above us commenced firing shells into our column, but without doing much damage.

23. The Goorkhas and 72nd Highlanders continued to advance rapidly up the steep side of the Kotal, and captured three stockades in quick succession, the enemy defending them in a very obstinate manner, and being mostly killed by the bayonet as our men jumped over the barricades.

24. No. 1 Mountain Battery was of the greatest assistance during the advance, and the guns were fought in the most determined manner, well up in the advanced line. Its gallant commander, Captain Kelso, was shot through the head whilst bringing his guns into action, just beyond the first stockade.

25. I brought up the remainder of the 72nd Highlanders as soon as the firing commenced, and I cannot praise too highly the gallant conduct of this splendid regiment, and the brilliant style in which the men were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow and the other officers of the corps.

26. Of the admirable conduct of the 5th Goorkhas, I have already spoken. They were not one whit behind their brethren of the 72nd in the eager desire to close with the enemy.

27. The 29th Punjab Native Infantry acted as a support throughout this advance, and successfully repelled an attempted attack by the enemy on our right flank.

28. By half past six o'clock the whole of the Spin Gawai barricades and stockades were in our possession, and the line of the enemy's defence was completely turned.

29. At half past seven o'clock, Captain Wynne established communication with Brigadier-General Cobbe by visual signalling, when I informed him of our progress and instructed him to co-operate vigorously from below in attacking the Kotal.

30. The 23rd Pioneers and 2nd Punjab Infantry having now come up, I continued to press the enemy and hoped to have taken the Peiwar Kotal by a direct advance upon its left flank.

31. But in this I was disappointed, for we found the enemy very numerous in our front, and our progress was slow, owing to the densely wooded hills through which the line of our advance lay, and the determined resistance which we met. During this period of the engagement the fire of the four guns of F-A., Royal Horse Artillery, which had been brought up on elephants, was found very effective. They were brought into action with great judgment by Colonel Stirling, commanding the battery.

32. About noon, under the direction of Colonel Perkins R. E., Commanding Engineer, two guns of No 1 Mountain Battery gained a position from which they could see the enemy's camp at Peiwar Kotal. This was shelled with such success that the tents were set on fire, and a regular flight of the enemy from its neighbourhood was witnessed.

33. Having ascertained, at one o'clock, from a reconnaisance, that the Peiwar Kotal was practically inaccessible from the northern side, on which I was operating, I resolved to withdraw the troops from this line of attack altogether, and ordered the following disposition—

2nd Punjab Infantry to hold the hill on the north of the Kotal, which formed our present most advanced position.

29th Punjab Native Infantry to hold the hill overlooking the Spin Gawai, and protect the field hospital which had been established there.

A column, formed as follows, to march under my command in the Zabardast Kila direction, so as to threaten the enemy's line of retreat, viz.—5th Goorkhas, 5th Punjab Infantry (this regiment had joined us during the day); No. 1 Mountain Battery, 72nd Highlanders, 23rd Pioneers, 4 Guns F. A., R. H. A., on elephants, under Brigadier-General Thelwall, C.B.

34. The effect of this movement was almost immediately apparent, for as soon as the march of the troops was perceived, the fire in front of the hill occupied by the 2nd Punjab Infantry slackened, and the enemy on the Peiwar Kotal became so disturbed, that Colonel Barry Drew, of the 8th King's Regiment, who then commanded the troops on that side, determined to deliver his attack.

35. This was most gallantly executed, and at 2-30 P. M. the Peiwar Kotal was in our possession, and the enemy in full flight along the Ali Kheyl road, which for some distance was found strewn with abandoned guns, limber boxes, &c.

36. Brigadier-General Cobbe was, I extremely regret to say, wounded during the advance on the Peiwar Kotal, but the particulars of the attack will be found in the accompanying despatch from Colonel Drew of the 8th King's Regiment, who assumed the command of the troops when Brigadier General Cobbe had to leave the field.

37. The Piewar Kotal was garrisoned for the night by the 8th Foot.

38. The troops under my immediate command could not get up in time to fall on the retreating enemy, and bivouacked near the village of Zabardast Kila.

39. I annex a report from Major A Palmer, 9th Bengal Cavalry who commanded the Native levies during the day, in which his movements are detailed. The levies were detached to operate on the enemy's right flank, with the design of diverting his attention and of committing the Turis and other tribes to the British cause. Major Palmer's observations on the nature of the approaches to the Kotal from the south are very valuable, as entirely confirming the intelligence which I had gained from reconnaisance and information regarding the difficulties which would attend an attack from that direction.

40. An examination of the Peiwar Kotal defences proved it to be a place of enormous natural strength, and that the enemy's dispositions for repelling any attack on it from the front were very complete and judicious. It is also evident from the enormous stores of ammunition and supplies which have been captured, that it was the intention of the Afghan Government that their troops should remain here for the winter, that they fully expected to be able to maintain their position against the British forces. Their defeat and expulsion by a force of inferior strength from a position of their own choosing and of unusual natural advantages, may, I presume, be expected to have a very beneficial effect upon the population of the Hariab, Kurum, and Khost valleys. It is at all events quite certain that had the Afghan troops succeeded in holding their position on the Peiwar Kotal we should never been regarded as having full possession of the Kurum valley.

41. The enemy's strength on the Peiwar Kotal position, on the 2nd December, has been ascertained to be nearly as follows:—About 3,500 Infantry, including 3 regiments which arrived from Kushi on the afternoon of the 1st December; 18 guns; and a large number of Jagis, Ghilzais, and other tribes whose exact strength cannot of course be ascertained. There was also a mule battery of six guns, which was coming up to reinforce, but did not get further than Ali Kheyl. A battery of Horse Artillery and a regiment of infantry had been left on the Shutar Gardan, having been unable to cross that pass; a regiment of cavalry was at Kushi. The total strength of the British Force employed was as follows—

Turning force, under my command	43 officers...	2,220 men.
Co-operating column, under Brigadier-General Cobbe	30 ,,	... 838 ,,
Total...	73 ,,	...3,058 ,,

42. I may be permitted to point out that no similarity exists between the Afghan army of the former war and that which has now been put into the field. The men are now armed with excellent rifles, and provided with abundance of ammunition, bundles of cartridges having been found placed behind trees, &c., in positions intended to be held. Their shooting is good; their men are of large stature and great physical strength and courage, and are well clothed. The Afghan artillery is also well served and efficiently equipped.

43. I encolse a list of casualites, which I deeply regret should be so heavy. Of Captain Kelso I have already writen; the other officer killed, Major Anderson of the 23rd Pioneers, fell at the head of his men whilst gallantly charging up the hillside to attack the enemy. The death of these officers is mourned by the whole force, for both were well known as brave and excellent soldiers. The loss of the enemy cannot be estimated with any accuracy, but is believed to have been large. About 70 dead were counted in the Spin Gawai breatsworks, and many more must have been killed in the subsequent fighting, which for the most part took place over thickly wooded hill sides. The inhabitants of the country believe the loss of the Afghans to have been heavy.

44. Ienclose a list of the ordnance captured, which has been prepared by the Commissary of Ordnance attached to this column.

45. It now only remains for me to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India, the excellent services which have been rendered since the formation of the column by the departmental and staff officers attached to this force.

Brigadier-General Cobbe, of whose services I have unfortunately been temporarily deprived, has invariably carried out to my satisfaction the orders he has received.

Brigadier-General Thelwall, C.B., has conducted the command of the 2nd Brigade with energy and judgment.

Colonel Drew, 8th Foot, who assumed command of the left column on Brigadier-General Cobbe being wounded, conducted the attack on the Kotal with spirit, and my acknowledgments are due to him.

Major Galbraith, Assistant Adjutant-General, is most indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. On the 2nd December Major Galbraith was most forward, and proved himself a cool and gallant soldier.

Major Collett, Assistant Quartermaster-General, is all that could be wished for in a staff officer. It is a great pleasure to me to have this opportunity of acknowledging the able assistance I have received from Major Collett on many occasions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, Commanding the Royal Artillery, has endeavoured in every way to secure the efficiency of the important arm under his special charge. He much distinguished himself on the 2nd December by selecting good positions for the guns.

I am under great obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, R. E., Commanding Royal Engineers, for the advice and assistance which he has rendered to me. His services were specially valuable during the operations in front of the Peiwar Kotal, *viz.*, from the 28th November to the 2nd instant. He conducted reconnaisances with great energy and intelligence, and was most forward during the attack. He has been zealously assisted by Lieutenant Spratt, R. E.

I requested Colonel Hugh Gough, C. B. & V. C., Commandant of Cavalry, to remain with Brigadier-General Cobbe on the 2nd December, as the only possibility of the cavalry being employed was after a direct attack on the Kotal. Brigadier-General Cobbe has expressed to me his great satisfaction with Colonel Gough, and I am glad to have an opportunity of commending this distinguished officer to notice.

Dr. Allen, C. B., Deputy Surgeon-General, has bestowed great attention on the arrangements for the proper care and treatment of our sick and wounded. His exertions have been successful, and I am much indebted to him for the efficient condition in which the hospitals have been maintained.

The duties of Captain Badcock, Principal Commissariat Officer, have been unusually onerous. The bad roads and the almost entire absence of local resources have rendered the task of keeping the troops adequately supplied of great difficulty, but this has been satisfactorily accomplished, and great credit is due to Captain Badcock and his assistants for the result obtained.

Captain Woodthorpe, R. E., in charge of the Survey Department, has not only performed the duties required of him by the Surveyor-General, but has been most useful to me in reconnoitring, and I am glad to acknowledge the valuable services always willingly rendered by him. He was attached to my staff during the operations of 2nd December.

The Revd. J. W. Adams has performed his duties as Chaplain to the field force with self-denying zeal, to the great benefit and comfort of the soldiers. He was also kind enough to volunteer to act as orderly officer to me on the 2nd December, and was most useful in carrying messages, on several occasions under a heavy fire.

Captain Wynne has been in charge of the army signalling since the commencement of the operations, and has invariably established communications wherever it has been possible. Captain Wynne is most zealous in the discharge of his duties. I also desire to bring to special notice the name of Major McQueen, commanding the 5th Punjab Infantry. This officer has passed his life on the frontier, and has great experience of Pathans, and of the best method of dealing with them. I have on many occasions found his assistance most valuable.

The officers of my personal staff, Captain Pretyman, R. A., A. D. C., and Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, Central India Horse, Orderly Officer, have been of the greatest service to me, and I am much indebted to them for their able and willing assistance.

Since the troops have been brigaded together Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble George Villiers, Grenadier Guards, has had general charge of the outposts, under my personal superintendence, and has aided me materially.

Lieutenant-Colonel Waterfield, the Political Officer with the Column, affords me every assistance, and is endeavouring in every way to administer the country the column has passed through since crossing the Kuram river at Thull. This is no easy task after years of misrule.

46. In conclusion I wish to bear testimony to the excellent military spirit which animates all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of this force. All ranks have had to submit to privations, and to undergo great fatigues which have been borne with the cheerful spirit of true soldiers.—I have, &c.,

FRED. S. ROBERTS, Major-Genl.,
Comdg. the Kurum Valley Column.

From Captain J. Colquhoun, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Kurum Valley Force,—(Camp Zabardast Kila, 5th December 1878.)

I HAVE the honor to forward for the information of the General Commanding the Kurum Valley Field Force, a statement of the ordnance and munitions of war captured from the Afghans at the attack on the Piewar Kotal:—4 bronze guns, 6-pr. S. B, 2 bronze howitzers, 24-pr. S. B. 4 gun carriages, 2 howitzer, carriages, 1 broken, 4 ammunition wagons, 11 7-pr. mountain guns of 150 lbs. weight, rifled muzzle loading, 11 carriages for 7-pr. rifled muzzle-loading guns, one wheel deficient, 69 wooden ammunition boxes filled for 7-pr. rifled muzzle loading ammunition, 6 mountain battery wheel saddles, 7 carriage saddles, 7 gun saddles, 18 ammunition box saddles.

In the above ammunition boxes I have counted the following number of rounds of different natures of shot and shell:—

256 6-pr. round shot, 16 6-pr. case shot, 77 24-pr. common shell, 10 24-pr. case shot, 541 7-pr. rifled muzzle-loading common shell, 75 7-pr. shrapnell, 9 7-pr. case shot. But there are in addition to these 14 loads of shell brought in last night, which would approximately contain about 400 shell, and there are also still some 7 pr. rifled muzzle loading shell to be brought in from the Spin Gawai Pass, besides some that may be found in the boxes supposed to contain small arm cartridges.

11 dubbies containing gunpowder, approximately about 3,500 lbs., 2 cases percussion caps, containing two lacs, 78 leather covered boxes containing approximately about two lacs of Enfield rifle ammunition, 2 leather covered boxes containing time fuzes, portfires, 9 Enfield rifles, 3 ball bags, 2 50-round pouches, 2 bayonet frogs, 4 big drums, 4 side drums.

MR MACAULIFFE'S AFFIDAVIT IN THE CASE, CHICK vs. MACAULIFFE.

CLAIM DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL ASSISTANT AT LAHORE.

I, Michael Macauliffe, of the Bengal Civil Service, at present residing at Muzaffargarh, in the Punjab, in India, defendant in the above named cause, make oath and say:—

1. That I never at any time of my life knew a female of the name of Chick

2. That I never promised marriage to any such female as she has described herself.

3. That I never represented myself as a Military officer, and never caused letters to be addressed to me as such.

4. That I had no knowledge of any action brought against me by the above named plaintiff, or any other person until the 25th of December 1878, when I read, in a newspaper published at Lahore, and called the *Civil and Military Gazette*, an account of a trial before the Sub-Sheriff for the assessment of damages in the case of Chick vs. Macauliffe, a copy of which paper I append hereto.

5. That I never received any writ of summons or other legal notice in the above cause, except an Attorney's letter, since my return to India, as follows:—"Take notice that a writ of Inquiry of damages in this cause will be executed on Thursday, the 28th of November, instant, between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, and one of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Sheriff's Office in Red Lion Square near Hoborn in the county of Middlesex, when and where counsel will attend on behalf of the said plaintiff, dated this 14th day of November 1878."

6. That on the 14th day of November 1878, being the date on which the above Attorney's letter was written, I was on board a steamer in the Indian Ocean, and on the 28th day of November, being the day fixed for the trial before the Sheriff, I was in India, having returned to that country on the 20th November 1878. In evidence of which I append a copy of the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 5th December 1878, at page 455 of which an official notification to this effect will be found.

7. That for the reasons above given, and having a defence to the action on the merits, I pray that the proceedings may be set aside, and a new trial ordered.

[Sd.] M. MACAULIFFE.

Sworn before me at Lahore, the 30th day of December 1878.

[Sd.] F. BULLOCK, J. P.,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

RUSSIA AND THE AMIR.

(*Englishman*).

THE splendid promises of support made by Russia to Shere Ali were evidently intended to be taken in a Picwickian sense.

Having been led to see in his new ally a doughty warrior, whose sword would be at his service in the hour of need, Shere Ali girds himself for the fight. The day of battle comes and finds him alone. Still he hopes on and flinches not. Having fought and lost, he repairs to the presence of his vaunted champion to demand the fulfilment of his promises. But a wonderful transformation has been effected. The helm and cuirass of the warrior has been replaced by the humble garb of the sister of mercy, and instead of the sword by which kingdoms are recovered, he is offered a cup of cold water and a crust of bread.

Reading the declaration of the *Golos* that the Russian rôle in connexion with the Afghan war will be confined to maintaining Shere Ali, one is inclined to wonder whether it is intended as an appeal for admiration of Russian generosity, or as an ostentatious profession of humility. In either case, it can only serve to point the humiliation which Russia has brought upon herself by the part she has played in the matter. All the good she has gained by her interference is a reputation for perfidy and cowardice, needless exposure of her weakness, and the obligation of providing for the support of the protegee to whom her protection meant ruin.

If there existed any prospect of a time coming when she might, with any chance of success, make the cause of the fugitive monarch a pretext for fresh aggrandisements, she might find some consolation in the possession of such a pensioner. But the Russian must be sanguine indeed who, forecasting the future with the eye of reason, can see any such prospect.

As long as Afghanistan was held by semi-barbarians incapable of taking advantage of its natural facilities for defence, there was the chance that British blindness or unpreparedness might make its occupation by Russia possible. But the passes once in the hands of England, Afghanistan becomes not only impregnable against any force that Russia could bring to bear on it, but overwhelmingly powerful for the purposes of offence whenever the policy of Russia may compel England to operate against her in Asia. Russia has, in short, perpetrated the insuperable folly of inviting us to close for ever the door that hitherto had stood ajar, and we have very wisely lost no time in responding to the invitation.

ROGUE ELEPHANTS.

FROM official papers kindly placed at our disposal by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, we learn that there are no less than six "rogue elephants" infesting various parts of the forests in the Ashtagram Division of the Province, committing depredations on the fields and trees in the several localities and even killing a traveller who was proceeding on his road to Coorg and a cooly. According to the reports sent in by the "Forest Rangers" under Captain van Someren, the Conservator of Forests, it is stated that, "during the hot weather, the Kaken Kote forest is the favourite resort of most of these 'rogues,' owing to its proximity to the Cabbany river, which has always a good supply of water." At this season they are particularly troublesome, as they never go far from the river, and as the main road runs along the Cabbany for several miles, travellers are constantly coming across them." The Conservator adds that, so dangerous does he consider them during certain months of the year, he never likes riding along a portion of this road in the afternoon. The Conservator, therefore, requests the sanction of the Chief Commissioner for the destruction of these "rogue elephants." The localities indicated in the Conservator's list are as follows:—Baigur forest, one double tusker; Kaken Kote, one double tusker (large tusks); Mati Cuppe, and Aimer Marigooli, one double tusker each; Barombadi, one double tusker (large tusks); and Ane Chowkur, one double tusker (small tusks). Such is the formidable number of "rogue elephants" infesting the forests of the Ashtagram Division, and the travellers about there must be in a tremendous state of fear and trembling. In a subsequent letter from the Deputy Conservator to the Conservator of Forests, it is reported that two men were killed in the Muttecuppe forest, by one of the "rogues" described above. One of these men was a traveller going to Coorg by the Bisalwadi road, and the other a cooly engaged in the "fire path" work of the forest in that locality. In consequence of the latter fact the Deputy Conservator reports that a large number of coolies have deserted the works, which are at a standstill; he therefore recommends that these "rogues" be "proscribed" and destroyed. The paper before us contain no formal "order thereon" on these interesting papers about the "rogue elephant," but from an endorsement of the Chief Secretary, we find that the Conservator of forests is referred to the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of Madras Act I of 1873, which is in force in the Province. Under the latter section, it would seem, the Deputy Commissioner of the district is authorised to issue licenses for the destruction of such elephants. Here, then, is a splendid chance for bold shikaries, to prove their prowess and powers of endurance and also to help suffering humanity, which is subject to other ills from rogues than "rogue elephants."—*Bangalore Examiner.*

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 28th December 1878. Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,501	0	0
Merchandise	96,496	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Telegraph	581	0	0
Total Rs.	1,43,578	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1877. Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,782	0	0
Merchandise	1,31,524	0	0
Other Receipts	7,442	0	0
Telegraph	238	0	0
Total Rs.	1,90,986	0	0
Decrease Rs.	47,408	0	0

A MOST extraordinary and determined attempt at suicide occurred, the other day, at Kotagherry. A native having quarrelled with an old and intimate friend of his, took the matter so much to heart that he cut his throat. He was immediately conveyed to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and the wounds stitched up; but he at once burst the stitches, and tore open his throat with a view of completing his self destruction. The man now lies in a precarious state, and is under strict surveillance.—*South of India Observer.*

MADRAS MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 21st to the 27th ultimo 7 East Indians, 4 Native Christians, 277 Hindoos, and 30 Mahomedans died in Madras, in total of 318 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years being 273 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 6 from small-pox, 80 from fever, 37 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa, 2 from cholera, and 183 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 41·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 35·8 per 1,000 per annum.—*Madra Mail.*

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Reise	Koch.
Overture	Jubel	Weber.
Selection	J Montecchi e Capuleti	Bellini.
Valse	Pomone	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	En Masque	Faust.
Galop	Mit Dampf	Steam.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday 28th December, was 55 feet and 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet 1 tenth.

BORI BANDAR.—The following note from a correspondent contains a suggestion that ought at once to be complied with:—"Allow me to call the attention of the Bombay Port Trustees to the great necessity there is for a light at the Bori Bandar landing pier. This pier is much used up to very late hours in the night, and the want of a light causes great inconvenience to passengers and seamen landing there."

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The total number of Coroner's inquests held in Bombay during the year 1878 was 370.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator General's establishment has now removed into the new High Court buildings, the ground floor of which is ready for occupation.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Manockjee Eduljee, Manuel de Souza, and Rustom Bhairam, were each fined Rs. 30, or in default to three weeks' simple imprisonment, by Mr. C. P. Cooper on being adjudged guilty of selling spirituous liquors without licence.

SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, Bhawoo Bagoojee and two other Hindoos were convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of having in their possession a quantity of bajree, valued at annas 12, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained; and failing to account satisfactorily for the possession of the same, Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 15 and the other two Rs. 5 each.

KAT-AL-KA-RAT AT POONA.—Last night was the Kat-al-ka-rat, when all the Cantonment Bazaar tazzias paraded according to the order published by our military authorities on Wednesday last. The tazzia of the sepoys of the 4th Rifles did not join the procession, being prevented from doing so by the authorities. It carried off the palm from all the tazzias of the Cantonment and City. In former years the taboots of the sepoys used to join the procession, and added greatly to its imposing character, as there was a regimental band accompanying the regimental taboot. The shutting of the country liquor and *goota* shops was a step in the right direction. Our esteemed Collector and Major Daniell have inaugurated this change. It will be productive of good, as less mischief will be done, and our Courts will not be overrun with cases of drunkenness. The arrangements made by the Police were excellent. Major Daniell had come in from the district to overlook all the preparations. To-day the taboots will all be immersed in the river at the Sungum.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st December 1878 was 3,637 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 13,060. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 21st Dec. 1878.	Week ending 22nd Dec. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,798	Mds 19,337	...	Mds17,539
Amount	Rs. 1,301	Rs. 14,121	...	Rs. 12,820
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,28,667	Mds 1,30,283	..	Mds 1,616
Amount	Rs. 41,043	Rs. 42,322	..	Rs. 1,279
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 13,991	Mds 14,741	...	Mds 750
Amount	Rs. 7,293	Rs. 4,439	Rs. 2,854	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 435	Mds. 2,107	...	Mds 1,672
Amount	Rs. 1,10	Rs. 5,331	...	Rs. 4,231
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,139	Mds 5,445	...	Mds 1,306
Amount	Rs. 3,644	Rs. 5,026	...	Rs. 1,382
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 44,666	Mds 29,754	Mds 14,912	...
Amount	Rs. 9,943	Rs. 5,093	Rs. 4,850	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 7,608	Mds 18,463	...	Mds10,855
Amount	Rs. 2,257	Rs. 7,640	...	Rs. 5,383
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 5,700	Mds 5,836	...	Mds. 136
Amount	Rs. 3,350	Rs. 3,201	Rs. 149	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,42,709	Mds 1,20,110	Mds. 22,599	...
Amount	Rs. 39,399	Rs. 35,217	Rs. 4,182	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,49,713	Mds 3,46,076	Mds. 3,637	...
Amount	Rs. 1,09,330	Rs. 1,22,390	...	Rs. 13,060

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's. S. S. SUMATRA, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs McCarren
Mr C Edwards
Rev J H T Blunt.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr & Mrs Fairfax & 2 children
Miss Graham.

FOR VENICE.

Mr Payne
Mrs Payne
Three Misses Payne
Mr Payne, junr.
Master Payne
Mr S C Davidson
Major O'Strehan
Mr & Mrs Pullen.

FOR SUEZ—Dr W N Morrison.

FOR ADEN—Mr A P Tookaram & wife.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE Volunteers did not answer to their Colonel's call to turn out well for the first parade of the year on Saturday. The total strength present was 84, including three Field Officers, five Captains, eight Lieutenants, fourteen sergeants, and 54 rank and file. The men were formed up at the Town Hall in companies (single rank) and marched out to the Oval, where they were put through several movements. Probably a reason for the small attendance may be found in the fact that the tram cars were stopped running during the afternoon in consequence of the Mohorrum, which deterred the two Byculla and Mazgaon companies from turning out in their usual force. We hope to see an improvement next Saturday, when we believe the Inspector of Musketry will be present to inspect the arms and accoutrements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THE Italian Opera Company gave their last performance in Bombay at the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday night, when La Favorita was performed before a very good house. The Company left Bombay yesterday for Calcutta.

THE "MERRY MAKERS."

THIS Company have been drawing good houses during the last week. They play again to-night and to-morrow night at the Esplanade Theatre, and on Wednesday night at the Grant Road Theatre. This week Mr. Washington Norton will appear in Negro minstrel selections, in which line he has earned the greatest popularity wherever he has appeared. In addition to their evening performance, they have a daily exhibition of a sensational illusion, which gives promise of becoming a great "draw," and which is certainly well worth a visit.

THE MOHORRUM.

THE procession of the *taboots* on Saturday afternoon formed the poorest display of the kind we have yet seen. The number of people who took part in it did not appear so large, and the *taboots* were neither so numerous nor nearly so elaborate in design and decoration as usual. The Police arrangements were excellent, and prevented any disturbance. The performances of the sacred play at the *Jamatkhana* were attended by an immense number of people.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL.

MANY people who have sojourned at various times at this popular hotel will be interested to hear that it has changed hands, and will be in future under European management. Mr. Jewanjee, who is almost as famous a character in connection with hotel enterprise in Bombay as was the late Mr. Pallonjee, has made up his mind to retire, and has handed over the Byculla Hotel and also the Chowk Hotel at Matheran to Messrs. Kelly and Hardwick, two young men who have both had experience of hotel management, and have enjoyed opportunities of becoming acquainted with the peculiarities and requirements of hotels and hotel users in Bombay. On Saturday evening a pleasant little dinner was given to inaugurate the management of Messrs. Kelly and Hardwick at the Byculla. If the provision on that occasion may be taken as a fair sample of what the resources of the hotel can effect, and what they are intended to effect under the new management, future dwellers at the Byculla will have no cause to complain at any rate of "the table," which is too often a great drawback to comfort in hotel life in Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

WE have been favored with a copy of the fourth edition of this Guide by James Mackenzie Maclean, Esq., Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and late Chairman of the Bombay Town Council. The excellence of this valuable publication is by this time extensively known, and its praises widely sounded through the medium of almost every press in India, so that it only remains for us to add that any one wanting a really good and safe guide to Bombay in which is embodied substantial reading of interest to the million with a geographical as well as historical description of that seaport town, need only apply for a copy of the above guide which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.—*Poona Observer.*

THE best scores made at the three most important meetings of the Northern India Rifle Association show that Captain Fenton, of the 22nd Regiment, has, in all probability, won the championship and also the Viceroy's Cup. Captain Fenton has made very fine shooting at the 1,000-yard range, scoring 68 in Match IX. and 48 out of a possible 50 at the last range in Match XIII., but generally the shooting has been comparatively poor, and many of the most celebrated shots have made inferior scores in nearly every match. Unless better shooting has been made by some less known riflemen at smaller meetings, many high prizes will be won by scores which in other years would hardly appear in the prize list.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Friday, there were present:—Mr. M. Mowat (Ritchie, Stewart and Co.) Chairman, Messrs. Macdonald (Benn, Ashley and Co.), Mr. Blascheck (A. Blascheck and Co.), Wilson (Finlay, Muir and Co.), W. Lang (Finlay, Scott and Co.), C. H. B. Forbes (Forbes and Co.), Forman (Sir Chas Forbes and Co.), Bythell and Fiedler (Gaddum and Co.), Paterson (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Gladys (Knoop and Co.), Comber and Lyon (Lyon and Co.), Roberts (Owen and Okell), Poole (Peel, Cassells and Co.), Curjel (Punnett and Co., P. Fachiri (Ralli and Co.), Kapp (Volkart Bros.), Janni (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.), F. Mathew (B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.), Hector (New Colaba Co.), Kellock (P. and O. S. N. Co.), and Grondona (Rubattino S. N. Co.)

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Comber, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. were elected members of the Chamber.

On the motion of Mr. Walter Lang, seconded by the Chairman, Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. were also elected.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CHAMBER.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Only two months have elapsed since the present committee took office, but during these two months we have had many important subjects before us for discussion. The depression of trade have been further intensified, and we have to regret the loss of some landmarks for a long period, associated with the commercial history of the city. There is one favourable feature, however, in the future. We have reached an era of low prices, and this of itself must tend to limit the risks attending trade with the East. The vigour which has been shown during the Afghan war points to the prospect of a settlement—for some time at least—of the great object for which that war was undertaken. We knew from the first the heavy tax the cost would be on the resources of the country, but were scarcely prepared for the resolution putting a stop to public works. We hope the step is only meant to be a temporary one, and that great works of vast interest to the commercial and other communities, will not be interfered with—I refer to such works as the Prince's Dock, improvements of the foreshore, and the Rajpootana Railway—at a time when the gold value of silver is daily receding I feel that an improvement in exchange will first arise from a healthy stimulus being given to the export trade of the country; and this desirable object will be best fostered by means of railways, roads, and other means of communication with the coast. There are only two ways of dealing with the currency—you must allow silver to take its chance, relying on the natural course of economic laws, or substitute gold—and I have no hesitation in saying the country is far too poor at present to afford this, however desirable. I am afraid that, unless the gold fields of Wynaad turn out a second El Dorado, or some statesman possessed of the magical powers of the lamp of Aladdin arises, a gold currency for India will be little more than a dream for many years to come. You are all aware of the interest the Chamber has from the first taken in the Rajpootana Railway. A report having been circulated that the line from Ahmedabad to Pahlanpore was to be constructed on the narrow gauge, instead of the standard one, as we were led to infer from what His Excellency the Governor said to the deputation which waited on him at Poona, we addressed the Bombay Government on the subject. The reply was that the Government of India had sent no communication that such a step was to be taken. We still wait for a reply to a fresh letter which we have addressed to Government. The next matter to which I have to refer, is the election of several mercantile members to seats in the Municipal Corporation. The gentlemen nominated by the Govenor are suitable representatives of the mercantile, the Banking and the shipping interests of the city, and I feel sure that municipal affairs will receive every attention at their hands. And when such an addition of influence and intelligence has been made to the Corporation, I hope there will be at least a proportionate number asked to join the Town Council. One-fifth part of the municipal revenue is collected from town duties, contributed mainly by the European and native merchants of the city. In addition to our other rights, and as holders of property, even this demands liberal representation. While on the subject of town duties, you are aware of a late proposal to transfer the collection of the same from the Port Trust to the Custom House. The native merchants appealed to the Chamber for its support against any such transfer being made. The saving to the Municipality would have been trifling, while the loss of time and trouble to the native merchants would have been serious. Gentlemen, other than the "laws delays" have become proverbial, and those who have much to do with the Custom House but too often find cause for complaint. "All's well that ends well." Notwithstanding the opinions of a section of the Town Council, Government fortunately took the merchants view of the matter, much to the delight of those engaged in the wood and grain trades. It is satisfactory to observe from a Government resolution that additional duties are not to be imposed on the Commissioner at a time we are urging the necessity of reforms in the Custom House itself. Our late complaints against the Customs Department are well known to you; they were embodied in a letter of considerable length which we addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government. Sir Richard Temple with a consideration which shows that he looks upon the smooth working of every department under his control essential, suggested that the Secretary and I should meet the Commissioner of Customs and discuss the point between us. We suggested that we might be accompanied by Captain Kellock and Mr. Milli, who had numerous causes of complaint, and who could speak to the point on many important subjects. A meeting took place at the Custom House on Saturday, the 21st December, and in addition to the Commissioner, we met the Honourable Mr. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. Trevor, the Deputy Commissioner. The deputation strongly urged the necessity (1) *of interpreting the Act in a liberal spirit*, (2) *of revising the staff at present engaged in customs work, so that the ordinary routine work might be done more quickly.* We also pointed out the hardship of the public being asked to pay duty on articles lost between ship and shore. As duty is considered due on every article which reaches the harbour, we had no difficulty in showing that a great storm, which results in loss of property to others, means increase of custom's revenue, for in the ordinary course of things, goods similar to those lost would have to be replaced, and thus twice the regular duty would be secured. I trust that our interview will do good, and from this time henceforth we shall find a marked improvement in the working of this important department. In the columns of the daily newspapers, for some time past, an appeal on behalf of the sufferers by the failure of the city of Glasgow bank must have attracted your attention. I hope that for such a cause as liberal a sum as can be expected in the present depressed state of trade in the City will be forthcoming. For a good cause, appeals are never made in vain in Bombay. Let me now direct your attention to one of the two important subjects for which this meeting has been called. Owing to continued applications as to the proper measurement of articles not included in our present tonnage scale, a select committee was appointed to deal with such, and also to examine the exsiting steamer scale with regard to wheat, oil-seeds, and oil. Gentlemen, you have now the report of the Committee before you, and I can vouch for the care which was taken in the preparation of it. That a revision of the steamer tonnage scale was necessary is borne out by our testings. I think it only right to state that at the time the present scale was prepared, several of the articles could not be easily obtained and the then committee formed their own estimates. Since 1872 the trade in seeds and wheat has greatly increased, and vehicles which were not within reach then are easily obtainable now. Working on a basis of 40 cubic feet for steamers, we find that not a few of the leading articles of export require readjustment. But in order that existing interests may not be interfered with in any way, we propose that the necessary alterations regarding wheat, seeds, and oil shall not come into force until the 1st of October. This will allow us ample time to communicate with all the important shipping interests trading with the port, and we shall take care that not only a copy of the report, but also that the proceedings of this meeting be laid before the proper authorities. I may mention that the new changes will not so much affect regular liners who make their own engagements here, and accordingly protect themselves by the rate of freight charged, as it will the charterers of vessels. For some time past those chartering at home for "lawful merchandize" on the basis of 40 feet per ton, would by shipping Rapeseed at 14 cwt. per ton lose 12½ per cent. and by wheat at 16 cwt. 11 per cent. of the space contracted for. The measurement of oil in casks has long been a disputed point at this port. In the present ship's scale 210 gallons are allowed to the ton, while the provision by steamers is confined to 40 feet. The committee (Captain Kellock and Mr. Paterson however dissenting) agreed to make the steam tonnage scale four-fifths of that per ship, namely 168 gallons. This will give 40 feet if the casks are measured according to the general plan. The measurement to be taken on the extreme of the cask, less one-fifth off for the bulge. The protest which has been lodged by the P. and O. Company and other large shipping interests will, I am sure, receive every consideration. The little I have shown illustrates the necessity for putting things on a true basis, and if the labours of the Committee have assisted in bringing round such a desirable result our work has not been in vain. I said at the outset that we had confined ourselves to the powers given us by the special resolution passed at last general meeting, but I do not think we should rest here. Having already found some differences in the existing scale, you should support me in the view that a general revision of the entire steam and ship tonnage scales are desirable, and I hope that later on you will confirm this by passing the necessary resolution. Even although we should find the existing figures correct, it will be satisfactory for you to know that they have been re-checked by a body of gentlemen appointed by yourselves. Next as to the Port Trust Bill. Gentlemen, you have before you the report of a committee, representative of the various interests connected with the Port, including the native, for we asked two native gentlemen to join us in our meetings. Further, as there is no member of this Chamber at present on the Legislative Council, we asked the Hon'ble Mr. Balfour to take a seat along with us which he willingly did. I am glad to say that he will look after the interests of the Chamber in the progress of the bill through the council, and whatever Mr. Balfour undertakes he never fails to do justice to. The report is so complete that I think it will be only necessary for me to refer to one or two points. I am sure that we must all appreciate the spirit which has prompted Government to deal so fairly with us in the matter of representation. By the mercantile body electing five members, they have the assurance that moderate charges which the trade can reasonably bear, will be as fully considered at the Board as the necessity of raising a large amount of revenue to cover interest and charges. It is with fair representation like this that the various interests will work together for the common weal, and I trust that when the bill comes before the council there will be no attempt made to change the principle laid down in the bill on this important point. If there is, I may find it necessary to appeal to you again. I shall do so in the firm hope you will support me. The mode in which the election of the five trustees shall be conducted will have to be discussed hereafter, but I may mention that several members of the Chamber are of opinion that the contribution of a certain sum to the revenues of the Trust should be made a *sine qua non* for the office of elective Trustees. The same remarks apply to the two natives. Attention has been called in the public papers to the respective amounts contributed to the revenues of the Trust by the Europeans and natives, leaving the inference to be drawn that the native representation ought to be larger than that provided by the bill. I have only to state that figures are apt to mislead. The new Port Trust will embrace a larger area than the old one, and we know that in the statement the returns from Colaba, the Sassoon Dock and private bunders were omitted. The larger portion of the European shipments, including cotton are made from the Colaba and the Sassoon Dock. When the figures of the enlarged Trust are made, the change will be striking, and I should suppose greatly in our favour. When we had under discussion the number of the native members and pointed out to the native gentleman (Mr. Sorabjee Framjee) who sat along with us that the five members to be elected by the Chamber need not necessarily be all Europeans, it was thought best to leave the representation as Government put it. Further, the mode of electing native trustees was considered, and in the absence of an association of their own like this Chamber Mr. Sorabjee was of opinion that the mode of election put in the bill was perhaps as good as any. The next important point for your consideration is the powers given to the Chairman in the new bill. The special committee were

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unanimous in condemning them as excessive, and held that the powers proposed for him, should, as in the old Trust, be vested in the Board. I hope Government will see the fairness of our remarks and grant our request. Let us now glance at section 50, which deals with surplus revenue. The provision to liquidate loans which really represent property, is one that I am sure you will all protest against. In justice to the trade, surplus revenues ought to go to dock or harbour improvements and to the reduction of rates. Any departure from this rule would simply burden the traders of the present day, in order that a cheaper property may be held by our successor. This will never do: if capital is to be extinguished, it must be by some representative of capital, and not by surplus revenue, to which the trade is fairly entitled. Gentlemen, you will observe that we have deemed it preferable not to put in figures against the properties about to be purchased and added to the new Trust. We did so, as differences of opinion might exist, and we all trust that Government will be able to buy at prices which are moderate, and the interest on which the trade will be able and willing to pay. The chief point now to be touched on is that of the debt of the new Trust. Even at the most moderate estimate, it is bound to be heavy, and I hold that it is our duty to see that reasonable figures are put down—figures bearing some relation to the value of the property. It is a well known fact that when compared with the properties now to be added to the trust, the sum at debit for the Elphinstone Estate is heavy in the extreme. We have, therefore, asked Government to lighten the burden by at least 30 lakhs (the difference in value of the Waree Bunder land given to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the other which was given to the Trust in the shape of land at Mody Bay.) I do not, of course, overlook the fact that Government advanced 10 lakhs to the Elphinstone Company against the wharfage rights of Waree Bunder, which sum was not repaid and is not included in the debt of the Port Trust. Even deducting the 10 lakhs from the cost of reclaiming the Waree Bunder site, the trade has been unjustly saddled with upwards of 30 lakhs of rupees for a railway goods station, which is purely an imperial work. We further appeal that some consideration might be made, in so far as Government got, fourteen years ago, 40 lakhs for the Mazagon property, which it is just about to buy back at half that sum, after 8 or 10 lakhs have been spent on the same in improvements. The money thus raised 14 years ago was put to a special fund, and to it we owe the magnificent palaces which now adorn the Esplanade, but which are purely imperial work. When the Prince's Dock is completed, the capital debt of the Trust will be little short of four crores of rupees, involving an annual interest of over 16 lakhs. I need not remind you that the lighter our debt, the greater will be the volume of our trade. Light dues will enable us to throw back the boundary line of competition; high dues will bring it nearer to our port. There are many competing ports along the coast, and a slight increase in rates might attract several articles to Kurrachee, Carwar, not to say Goa (seeing the railway concession which was recently granted to Mr. Frederick Campbell) which have been hitherto landed in Bombay. If you tax Central India opium too heavily, Calcutta might come in as a competitor for this valuable trade. I feel that I have said enough to show that the future success of this great port depends in no small measure on the burdens which the trade is made to bear, and any diminution in the volume of business would not fail to affect seriously all vested interests such as property. I have simply touched on four cardinal points; the other details, including special reference to conservancy, will be found in the elaborate report which has just been presented to you. Gentlemen, the time has come when this long vexed question of the foreshore is to be settled, I trust, for many years to come. I appeal to you therefore to support me in seeing the Act is made liberal in spirit, *that the right of the Chamber to elect members be maintained; that surplus revenue be only applied to improvements and reduction of rates, and that the capital debt be put down at a figure which the commerce of the city can bear without taxing to the utmost her valuable resources.* I have finished my reference to the important subject the committee have dealt with during the past two months, and I may safely say that our hands are likely to be full for some time to come. Owing to the great fall which has taken place in cotton goods, metals and other articles of import, we intend urging on Government the necessity for a reduction in the present customs tariff values. We shall have to report on a new Factory Act, and we shall have to prepare a paper for the Famine Commission on subjects which a volume would fail to do justice to, and to which the Committee will give every attention. Mr. Mowat concluded by moving that the report of the Special Committee on the new Port Trust Act be adopted.

Mr. Paterson asked if any estimates had been prepared of the expected expenditure and revenue of the new Trust.

The Chairman:—I am not aware of any.

Mr. Paterson said that seemed a very important point, which had been entirely overlooked. They were dealing with a question of surplus revenue, and they did not know what revenue there would be.

The Chairman thought it was a matter the Committee could look into a little later on. Meantime, they should make it a duty to try and get the debt reduced to as low a figure as possible. When they know what burdens they would have to bear they could then more ably say what their income should be in order that it might meet all that was asked of it.

Mr. Paterson:—I say the Chamber should have refused to bear the burden without knowing what it was.

Mr. Forman seconded the Chairman's proposition.

Mr. Bythell said he would like to say a word with regard to the question which had just been put by Mr. Paterson. He believed what Mr. Paterson wished to know was whether the Committee had taken into consideration what the burden would be—whether the Chairman could give the Chamber any information as to its probable amount. It appeared to him that it was now only too easy to see what the burden would be,—it would simply be interest and expenses on the whole foreshore property, which would now be in the possession of Government, and which would give Government, of course, a complete monopoly of the whole of the trade of the Port. Government had simply to say they had spent so many crores of rupees—probably the Chairman's estimate of four crores would not be far from the mark—and the Trust would have to budget accordingly; and according to the provisions of the draft Act, if Government found that the revenue budgetted did not appear as large as the estimate, the Port Trust must there and then, for the remainder of that year, impose higher rates, and if they did not Government had power to come in and take the matter into their own hands and impose the higher rates themselves. However, he was afraid it was quite too late now for the Chamber to say very much on this subject. What he regarded as the unfortunate action of the Chamber in recommending Government to buy the foreshore properties before the financial position was adjusted put it really out of their power to make an effective protest on this head now. The Chamber had recommended the purchase and named the prices they thought the holders of the properties should receive; Government, as he understood, had committed themselves to the bargain; and now the Chamber could only go to Government as suppliants to ask them to write something off because the burden was so heavy. It seemed to him the proper course would have been to protest against Government adding to the debt of the Port something like 70 or 80 lakhs before they knew whether they were prepared to write anything off in respect of what they might call the excessive cost of the Elphinstone property. He believed it would be found a few years hence that the revenues derived from the properties they had recommended Government to buy for 70 or 80 lakhs would be much less than the interest to be paid on the purchase money. At the same time, they had now been placed in this position, and therefore he supported the Report of the Special Committee as a whole, asking for certain concessions and especially for concessions in respect of the amount of the capital debt. It was useless going into any long discussion now because the action which he thought he, as a trader, had to a certain extent a right to complain of, had been taken; but when they did make a representation to Government, it was necessary that the exact circumstances of the case should be stated. The Report, as it was worded, would imply that the only concessions which the Government of India granted when the Bombay Government complained that the original financial position virtually made the trade pay 70 lakhs for the G. I. P. Railway goods station at Waree Bunder, represented 42 lakhs in respect of the Mody Bay and Apollo Bay reclamations. He had not had time to go through the correspondence, but speaking from memory, he thought the Government of India did give, besides those concessions, a revenue of something like half a lakh of rupees which before had always gone to Imperial account, from the Customs Bunder, which was calculated as equivalent to another 10 lakhs. Then there was a dispute between the old Harbour Board and Government with regard to some financial matters. The Government of India insisted that the Harbour Board owed Government 2 lakhs, and they agreed to waive their claim, and made the Board a present of that amount. Then the Elphinstone Company had agreed with the Government of India that all Government stores should be landed free, and that in return for being allowed to land all troops at the Elphinstone Bunder, the sum of only Rs. 8,000 should be paid. After the representations had been made by the Bombay Government, the Government of India agreed to pay one rupee a head for all troops landed, and also wharfage fees for their stores. He had not had time to ascertain what revenue had been derived from those sources; but the Government of Bombay, when they asked for the concession, calculated that the fees on the landing of troops and Government stores would amount to Rs. 40,000 as compared to the Rs. 8,000 which was the only sum paid on that account to the Elphinstone Company. Again, the Elphinstone Company had agreed, as he believed most of the private Companies had agreed, to pay for the Customs officials on their bunders, the Preventive Service, which cost Rs. 14,000 a year; and the Government of India agreed to surrender that. He (Mr. Bythell) maintained as the Government of Bombay maintained at the time, that many of these concessions were in respect of charges which never ought to have been made on the trade of the Port; but still he thought it might be well to amend the paragraph of the special Committee's report which dealt with this question, so that they would not put themselves in danger of Government replying that the Chamber were quite mistaken in imagining that the only equivalent for the cost of the Waree Bunder was the concession in respect of the Apollo Bay and Mody Bay reclamations. He did not see anything else in the Report about which he wished to make any special remark; and he might m[enti]on in conclusion that although he ha[d] taken this [opp]ortunity—as he was at home when the Cha[irma]n wrote to Government fixing the values at which they bought the properties ought to be bought—of stating publicly his protest against it and his humble opinion that it was a very un[f]ortunate mistake still while doing so, he wished it to be und[erst]ood that he cordially supported the object of the present Report and would do all in his power to assist the Committee in obtaining whatever concessions they might from Government. He thought they had a right to some further concessions, considering the price paid for the Elphinstone property, and that the whole expenditure, they might say, was made without the trade being consulted.

T[he C]hairman said if Mr. Bythell would explain how he wishe[d] the alteration to be made in the Report, probably the m[eet]ing would agree to it.

Mr. [B]ythell suggested that in the paragraph dealing with Schedule C. the words "besides making a few other small concessions" should be added after the words "Frere Road."

The words "besides making a few other minor concessions" were inserted; and the Report was then adopted unanimously.

The Chairman said the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider the new Port Trust Bill wished to meet a deputation from the Chamber on Tuesday next. If any figures could be prepared to give an idea of the probable revenue of the Trust they would be very useful for that occasion. He hoped that Mr. Paterson would form one of the deputation, and if he could produce any figures or throw out any suggestions which would aid in getting the debt of the Trust reduced to a low figure, they would all be very glad indeed.

Mr. Bythell suggested that the Secretary might ascertain what was the revenue of the Port Trust and of the Companies whose property was to be sold to Government, as per the latest returns. They would then know how much revenue was at present being raised by taxation in the harbour, and would be able to calculate how much additional revenue would have to be raised when, instead of competition, there would be a monopoly and Government could say "There is so much wanted, and so much a ton shall be levied to cover it."

The Chairman said everything would be done to get such a statement ready.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved "that the following gentlemen be appointed a deputation to wait on the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, hand in the Report, and express any views that they may consider necessary with reference to this important subject, viz:—Mr. Bythell, Mr. Walter Lang, Mr. F. Mathew, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Forman, Mr. J. Y. Lang, Captain Kellock, and the Mover."

The Chairman next moved the adoption of the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of the necessity of revising the Tonnage Scale of the Port.

The Secretary read the protest from several large shipowning firms [which we published, with the Report of the Committee, on Saturday.]

Mr. Walter Lang seconded the motion. He said he thought some revision was very necessary, and while they were about it they had better go in for a thorough revision. He did not agree with the firms who had signed the protest, that the Bombay Tonnage Scale was the most correct in India. He thought the Kurrachee Tonnage Scale was the most correct, and he considered that the Bombay Scale ought to be assimilated to it as much as possible.

Mr. Roberts thought that more time should be given for considering the report. The shipowners had not been fairly represented in its compilation. He, for instance, had known nothing of it or the measurements and tests on which the recommendations contained in it were founded until the evening of the 31st December, when the printed report was left at his office. He was of opinion that the matter should be deferred, and a full revision made of the whole scale.

Mr. Paterson hoped the Chamber would be very slow to urge any measure such as was now proposed in opposition to the wish of the representatives of the Shipping interest in Bombay, which was so unanimously expressed.

Captain Kellock said the shipowners were very unfairly represented as the tests which the Special Committee had made. Mr. Paterson and himself were invited; why were not the representatives of the Austrian Lloyds and British India Companies?

The Chairman said Mr. Macaulay was at that time the representative of the British India Companies in Bombay, and he was invited.

Mr. W. Lang said he thought that three out of five on the Special Commitee was a fair representation of shipping interests.

Captain Kellock said that Mr. Dixon's and his own names were not included at first, but, he had been informed and believed, were added after a letter on the subject had appeared in the newspapers.

The Chairman said Captain Kellock's name was included before any action was taken in the matter.

Mr. Roberts moved, and Captain Kellock seconded, an amendment to the effect that the Report should be referred back for further consideration.

Mr. W. Lang would like to know to whom the Report was to be referred back. The Chamber had appointed a Special Committee to consider the matter, and that Committee had reported.

Mr. Forest thought the time of the meeting might be saved if Mr. Paterson, who was present at the tests conducted by the Committee, would get up and say that they were conducted in the fairest manner possible, having regard to the interests of shipowners.

Mr. Paterson said he went to see the tests conducted to protect the interests of shipowners. Nobody impugned what had been done.

Mr. Forest—I beg your pardon. It has been said that the shipping interest was not fairly represented.

Mr. Paterson—I think it quite true that the shipowning interest was not fairly represented.

Mr. Forest—Would you have any objection to answer my question?

Mr. Kapp said Mr. Paterson himself did the stowing in the box, and in that respect he thought the shipowning interest was very carefully represented.

Mr. Paterson—I do not think any one impugns the correctness of what has been done.

Mr. Bythell thought the whole of the tonnage scale should be revised.

Mr. Paterson trusted that the Chamber would not take the trouble of going over the whole tonnage scale again. It was pretty generally believed that it was as accurate as possible.

The Chairman proposed to alter his resolution so as to defer the consideration of the Report, and provide for a revision of the whole scale.

Mr. W. Lang suggested that the revision Committee should consist of the entire Chamber, so that it could not be said again the shipowners were not fairly represented.

Mr. Fachiri said three ship captains might also be invited to attend.

Captain Kellock:—I propose that the tonnage scale remain as it is.

Mr. Paterson—I second that. I hope we shall not be put to the trouble of going through every article in that scale.

Captain Kellock's amendment was lost by a large majority, only five voting for it.

The Chairman then moved "that the entire ship and steamer tonnage scale be revised, and that the members of the Chamber and three ship Captains be invited to attend when tests are being made: not less than four members of the Chamber to form a quorum. The report on the Tonnage Scale now before the Chamber to be deferred."

Mr. Bythell.—If there is not a seconder for that, I will second it.

This resolution was put and carried, only two or three members voting against it.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE PRIVATE LIQUIDATION OF SMITH, FLEMING'S ESTATE.

(*Scotsman.*)

It is to be hoped that the future proceedings in connection with the bankruptcies of the firms most intimately connected with the City of Glasgow Bank will be conducted in a manner more in harmony with the public interests. In a recent examination before a Scotch Court, we have had counsel protesting against any attempt to elicit information "for the satisfaction of the outside creditors or for the satisfaction of the outside public." According to this view, the examination of the bankrupt is to take place in the private room of the trustee, and neither the creditors nor the public are to hear anything about it. Fortunately, in this case, the trustee, Mr Wyllie Guild, understood his duties and his responsibilities too well to allow so preposterous a theory to influence him. He has not failed in all the investigations in which he has taken part to insist upon due publicity being given to all the details of the transactions in which the money intrusted to the City Bank has been squandered, and we have thus had some glimpses of the inner working of the system by which a high fabric of fraud and deceit was built up and maintained. But the proceedings in London have been very differently conducted. The first meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Morton & Co. was held with closed doors, newspaper reporters being rigorously excluded. Similar precautions to prevent any information leaking out were taken at the meeting of the creditors of Matthew, Buchanan, & Co., and in the case of Smith, Fleming, & Co. it has been resolved—the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank somewhat weakly consenting—that the estate, instead of being wound up in public bankruptcy, shall be liquidated by private arrangement. Strenuous efforts in short, have been made to cover up all the scandalous business in which the failed firms were known to have engaged, and if these be permitted to prove successful, a monstrous injustice will be done, not only to the shareholders of the bank who have been shamefully swindled, but also to the whole community of honest traders who suffer from the widespread distrust which flagrantly dishonest practices have engendered.

That there is need for the most searching inquiry is apparent to every one. A mere glance at the statement of accounts presented at the London meetings shows its importance. According to these the liabilities and assets of the various firms were as follows:—

	Liabilities.	Assets.
Morton & Co.	£2,493,261	£213,578
Matthew, Buchanan & Co.	1,310,266	7,012
Smith, Fleming & Co.	1,626,575	285,382
Total	£5,430,102	£505,972

The joint estates show liabilities to more than ten times the amount of the assets, and business, it is evident, must have been carried on long after the bankrupts knew that it was totally impossible for them ever to meet their liabilities. In the case of Matthew, Buchanan, & Co., the iniquity of the proceeding is simply astounding. The only property in the world which they possessed at the date of stoppage to meet upwards of a million and a quarter of claims was some real estate in Rangoon and at Moulmein, valued at £7,000. Their cash in hand amounted to only £7, 15s., and their office furniture, valued at about £57, was subject to a claim of £52 for arrears of rent. Such a firm as this was simply preying upon the credulity of the public, and the proceedings of other and more respected houses were scarcely less immoral. Here, for instance, is a summary of the state of affairs of Messrs Heugh, Balfour, & Co. who, up to the date of their stoppage, seem to have been held in high repute:—

Year.	Profits.	Losses.	Capital Deficit.	John Heugh's Drawings.
1871	£ 24,000	—	—	£41,500
1872	30,000	—	—	31,300
1873	—	£ 2,900	—	27,800
1874	—	40,000	£62,700	14,000
1875	1,800	—	87,000	18,700
1876	—	24,000	139,000	19,700
1877	3,800	—	149,000	2,800
1878	—	43,000	205,000	300
Total	£59,600	£109,900	—	£156,100

During these eight years the drawings of the other two partners amounted to £42,900. So that between them they took out of the concern no less than £200,000, although they knew that their capital was exhausted, and that their business, instead of yielding a profit, had resulted in a loss £50,000. Such figures speak for themselves. No doubt, as the bankruptcy law now stands, these rotten firms were acting within legal rights in going on as long as they could find anyone to trust them with the necessary means, although they knew that each step was sinking them deeper and deeper in the mire of insolvency. Traders have thus legal warrant for living—if they are sufficiently wanting in honour and moral principle to condescend to live—sumptuously at the expense of their creditors. But the very fact that the law places the creditor at so great a disadvantage makes it all the more imperative that they should resist to the utmost all attempts to break down the few safeguards they now possess; and of these not the least efficacious is the power of insisting upon the public exposure and consequent social disgrace of flagrant wrongdoers. And in the general interest it is desirable that the tricks and deceits which have enabled insolvents to hide their real position should be expo[sed]. It is in that way we learn what precautions are ne[ces]sary for the safe conduct of business, in what points our present system is faulty, and what are the reforms most urgently required.

In the case of the firms connected with the City of Glasgow Bank the necessity for a thorough inquiry into their affairs is especially urgent. The little that has yet been disclosed shows that either knowingly or unwittingly they have been the instruments by which the gross frauds which have brought such widespread ruin were perpetrated. In the recent examination of Mr. Matthew, of Messrs Matthew and Theilmann, for instance, it was discovered that the firm of Matthew, Buchanan, and Co. had been created, and was maintained mainly, if not solely, for the purpose of facilitating fictitious bill transactions. To start their business Mr. Stronach, the manager of the Bank, advanced the sum of £20,000 on credits on an Indian bank, and when these credits matured, they were paid, not by the firm itself, but by the Glasgow firm of Matthew and Theilmann, with money handed to them for the purpose by Messrs. Morton and Co. Matthew, Buchanan & Co., in short, got a present of their business, which, after all, does not seem to have been worth the having. Indeed, if Mr. Matthew's statements are correct, the wonder is how they ever contrived to make a living out of it. Almost their sole function seems to have been to work credits opened in India by the City Bank, the proceeds of which they remitted to this country, thus supplying a succession of bills which the Bank accepted, and then discounted in the London market—a process which came to an end only when the London financiers, having got an inkling of what was going on, refused to have anything to do with the City Bank acceptances. But "none of the funds raised by these several operations," it is stated, "went either to benefit Matthew, Buchanan [& C]o. or Matthew and Theilmann; they were done [ent]irely and solely for the City Bank, through Mr. Morton." It was also ascertained tha[t i]t was Mr. Morton, acting for the Bank, who su[ppli]ed the Messrs. Hay, of Glasgow and Leith, with the £356,000 which, between them, they contrived to lose in trade during the past ten or twelve years; and, in fact, in most of the ruinous financial transactions in which the Bank engaged, Morton & Co. appear to have taken an active initiative. Then as regards Smith, Fleming, & Co., [w]e have the statement both of Mr. Fleming and his solicitor, to the effect that for several years before the stoppage the affairs of the firm were directed by the City of Glasgow Bank. It had long been obvious to them, Mr. Fleming said, that they never could clear off their debts, but "having received such large assistance from the B[ank] we did not feel ourselves, and indeed have ceased to [be o]ur own masters. We were bound to defer to those [who h]ad assisted us, and on whose behalf we were carrying on business." Had it not been for the facilities for deception afforded by these firms, the Bank, it is obvious, must have stopped payment many years ago, and the Bank shareholders, as the largest creditors in the bankrupt estates, have the right and the power to demand that the nefarious practices which have inflicted upon them such cruel wrongs, shall be fully investigated. Any attempt to hush [up in]quiry is an offence against public morality.

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ALEX. McHINCH, Chairman.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1878.

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